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The King

Prince of Wales

Younger Sons or Brothers

Nephews of the Blood Royal

Princess Royal

Duke

Marquis

Earl

Viscount

Baron

Archbishop

Bishop

The Plates Engraved by H. Clark & T. Wormull.

A CONCISE
HISTORY OF KNIGHTHOOD.

CONTAINING

THE RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDERS

WHICH HAVE BEEN INSTITUTED IN EUROPE.

WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THEIR

MANTLES, CAPS, COLLARS, STARS, RIBBONS, AND MOTTOES.

ALSO

ACCOUNTS OF THE INSTALLATIONS

OF THE

GARTER, BATH, THISTLE, AND ST. PATRICK;

AND

CORRECT LISTS OF THE KNIGHTS OF EACH.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

THE ANTIENT CEREMONIES USED AT

DUELS, COMBATS, JUSTS, AND TOURNAMENTS.

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U-d-5

BY

HUGH CLARK, Heraldic Engraver.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

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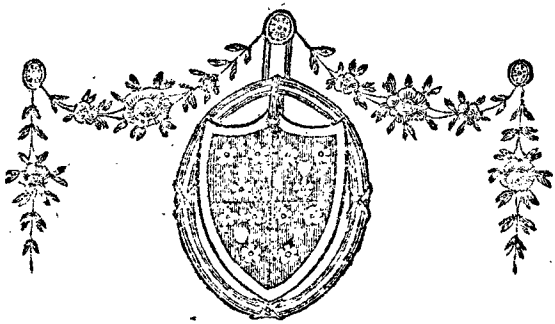
PREFACE.

HAVING met with great ſucceſs in my two former attempts to introduce a more general knowledge of the Heraldic Science, by "The ſhort and eaſy introduction to Heraldry;" and "The Pocket Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland;" I am induced to offer to the public a third, on the different Orders of Knighthood, extracted from manuſcripts and printed books of the beſt authority; and for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who chooſe to apply to the originals, the ſeveral authors are inſerted at the beginning of this work.

This abridgement may perhaps be thought unneceſſary, while the learned works of Selden, Segar, Aſhmole, Favin, and many others, are extant; but, as moſt of them are voluminous and expenſive, and ſome only to be met with in the libraries of the curious, it may at leaſt be uſeful to thoſe who cannot purchaſe the originals.

There are many perſons in buſineſs, who, however willing to be informed, have not leiſure; while others are wearied and grow indifferent, by reading elaborate works, yet would receive pleaſure, as well as information, from a conciſe account, which contains what they muſt ſearch for with great labour in the folio volumes of the above authors.

This work contains, beſide articles of entertainment to the hiſtorian, much information to all lovers of antiquities; many ancient monuments may from hence be explained



TO

THE REVEREND

ANTHONY HAMILTON, D. D.

ARCHDEACON OF COLCHESTER,

VICAR OF ST. MARTIN'S

IN THE FIELDS,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S CHAPLAINS

IN ORDINARY,

AND F. R. S.

THIS

HISTORY OF KNIGHTHOOD,

IS

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS OBLIGED

AND

MOST OBEDIENT,

HUMBLE SERVANT,

HUGH CLARK.

LIST of the AUTHORS,

Conſulted in this WORK.

ASHMOLE'S Order of the Garter.
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—— Duello or Single Combat.
Segar's Civil and Military Honour.
Salmon's Geographical Grammar.
Stow's Survey of London.
—— Annals.
Smollet's Preſent State of all Nations.
Souverains de Monde.
Statutes of the Order of the Bath.
—— of ſeveral of the foreign Orders.
Verſtegan.
And many authentic MSS. in Private Collections.

THE

plained (if the perſon was of any old or extinct Order of Knighthood) by comparing the ornaments with the engraved plates of collars and badges.

It may likewiſe afford aſſiſtance to the connoiſſeur, in aſcertaining the perſons repreſented in old portraits or hiſtorical pieces, when decorated with any of the above badges.

This collection will be a great advantage to many artiſts, viz. Hiſtorical, Portrait and Heraldic painters, Statuaries, Modellers, Engravers, Chaſers, Enamellers, Jewellers, Embroiderers, &c.; who have frequent occaſion to refer to works on this ſubject, for the collars, ſtars, badges and mottoes, which are here collected and accurately repreſented, being the moſt extenſive collection of the Orders of Knighthood ever engraved or publiſhed in Great Britain.

How

How far I have ſucceeded in compiling and arranging this work, is, with ſubmiſſion, left to my impartial readers to determine. Whatever may be the event, I have this conſolation, that no labour or attention has been wanting on my part to make it uſeful to the public, having carefully examined and compared the different authors whoſe works on this ſubject are printed, with many of the original papers and records preſerved in that noble repoſitory of ancient and modern literature the Britiſh Muſeum.

If any of my readers will be kind enough to point out ſuch errors as may have eſcaped my obſervation, or will ſuggeſt any hint for the improvement of the work; their remarks will be gratefully attended to.

May 10, 1784.
N° 8, Bentinck-Street, Soho.

OF

OF KNIGHTHOOD.

THE Engliſh title Knight is derived from the Saxon *Cnikt*, or *Knecht* Teutonick, a ſervant; and in all probability proceeded from their ſerving the King in his wars. *Verſtegan* ſays, this title was given by our anceſtors to ſuch as were admitted for their merits to be Knights to the King, being his own ſervants, officers, or retainers, to ride with him; it ſeems that ſome, if not all, were anciently called Knights-riders.

The moſt ancient manner of conferring Knighthood was by putting the military belt looſe over the ſhoulder, or girding it cloſe about the waiſt. The firſt Chriſtian Kings, at giving their belt, kiſſed the new Knight on the left cheek, ſaying, *In honour of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghoſt, I make you a Knight* *.

The firſt account (according to Sir William Segar) that we have of Ceremonies in making a Knight in England, was in the year 506, in the following manner; viz. A ſtage was erected in ſome cathedral, or ſpacious place near it, to which the gentleman was conducted to receive the honour of Knighthood. Being ſeated on a chair decorated with green ſilk, it was de-

* Aſhmole's Order of the Garter.

manded of him if he were of a good conſtitution, and able to undergo the fatigue required in a ſoldier; alſo whether he were a man of good morals, and what credible witneſſes he could produce to affirm the ſame.

Then the Biſhop, or chief Prelate of the Church, adminiſtered the following oath: *Sir, you that deſire to receive the order of Knighthood, ſwear before God, and this holy book, that you will not fight againſt his Majeſty, that now beſtoweth the order of Knighthood upon you. You ſhall alſo ſwear, to maintain and defend all Ladies, Gentlewomen, Widows, and Orphans; and you ſhall ſhun no adventure of your perſon in any war wherein you ſhall happen to be.*

The oath being taken, two Lords led him to the King, who drew his ſword, and laid it upon his head, ſaying, *God and St. George* (or what other Saint the King pleaſed to name) *make thee a good Knight*; after which, ſeven Ladies dreſſed in white came and girt a ſword to his ſide, and four Knights put on his ſpurs.

Theſe ceremonies being over, the Queen took him by the right hand, and a Dutcheſs by the left, and led him to a rich ſeat, placed on an aſcent, where they ſeated him, the King ſitting on his right-hand, and the Queen on his left.

Then the Lords and Ladies alſo ſat down upon other ſeats, three deſcents under the King; and being all thus ſeated, they were entertained with a delicate collation; and ſo the ceremony ended.

If any Knight abſented himſelf diſhonourably from his King's ſervice, leaving his colours, going over to the enemy, betraying of caſtles, forts, &c. for ſuch crimes he was apprehended, and cauſed to be armed cap-a-pee,

cap-a-pee, and then ſeated on a ſcaffold erected in the church, where, after the prieſt having ſung ſome funeral Pſalms, as though he had been dead; they firſt took off his helmet, to ſhew his face, then his military girdle, broke his ſword, cut off his ſpurs from his heels with a hatchet, pulled off his gauntlets, and after his whole armour, and then reverſed his coat of arms; after which the Heralds crying out, "This is "a diſloyal miſcreant," with many other ignoble ceremonies, he was thrown down the ſtage with a rope *; but now the martial law is uſually put in execution, by diſpatching ſuch traiterous perſons by a file of muſqueteers.

In the time of the Saxons here in England, Knights received their inſtitutions at the hands of great prelates, with many religious ceremonies; but after the Conqueſt this cuſtom was reſtrained by a ſynod at Weſtminſter, A. D. 1102, 3 Henry I. †

Knighthood anciently depended upon tenure; ſo that he who held a knight's-fee might be compelled to take the ſame, or undergo a fine, which quite debaſed the title. *Camden* ſays, Knights were made upon account of their eſtates; for they who had a great Knight's-fee (that is, if we may credit old records, 680 acres of land) claimed the honour of Knighthood, as thereby entitled to it.

In Henry the Third's reign whoever had the yearly revenue of fifteen pounds in land, was compelled to receive this dignity: ſo that the title was become rather a burthen than an honour. In the year 1256 *the King*

* Mills, fol. 84. † Aſhmole.

iſſued a proclamation, whereby it was ordered and declared throughout the realm, that whoever had fifteen librats of land or above, ſhould be knighted, for increaſe of the military ſtrength of England, as it was in Italy; and that they who would not, or could not, ſupport the honour of Knighthood, ſhould compound for a diſpenſation.

And in thoſe days, when the King made a Knight, he ſat in ſtate upon his throne, in robes of gold, with a ſmall gold crown upon his head; and to every Knight he allowed one hundred ſhillings for equipage.

And not only the King, but the Earls alſo, conferred Knighthood, in that age. The Earl of Gloceſter having proclaimed a tournament, knighted his brother William; and Simon de Montefort, Earl of Leiceſter, conferred the ſame honour upon Gilbert de Clare *.

Note. A Knight's ſervice was a tenure, by which ſeveral lands in this nation were held of the King. But it is aboliſhed by ſtatute of 12 Car. II. chap. 24. The qualifications for Knighthood are Merit, Birth, and Eſtate; they are to be Gentlemen of three paternal deſcents, bearing coat armour †.

The different Orders of Knighthood are divided into two claſſes; the firſt conſiſts of the Religious, which not only includes the defence of the Princes, the State, and of Chriſtianity, but alſo by particular vows, and other Rules, renders them entirely under ſubjection to their chief. The ſecond claſs comprehends the military, which Sovereigns have eſtabliſhed to encourage the nobility, and keep emulation among their ſubjects in the wars, and the management of ſtate affairs.

* Camden's Brit. p. ccxlvi. † Aſhmole.

A Re-

A REPORTE of a familiar Conference betwene a Knightes eldeſt ſonne and a Studient in the Lawes of the realme concerning the preheminency of the ordre of Knighthode before the degre of a Sergeant at Lawe *.

THE eldeſt ſonne of a Knight, a youth of good mettall, hauing heard it bruted, that of late the Sergeauntes at Lawe ſtroue to take place of Knightes, was deſirous to informe himſelf therein, thereupon he got the booke intituled, "Honor military and Ciuill," and that w'ch is called, "the Glory of Generoſitie," wherein many worthy thinges he found written of the honor of Knighthod; but finding very litle of the degre of the Sergeaunt at Lawe: but not being ſatisfied therewith, he bethought him of an acquaintaynce, a good ſtudient in the lawes of the realme, and caſt abought howe he might get from him how the Lawes of the realme did account of Knighthod.

After ſom frendly diſcourſes betwene them, the fell to talke of the multitude of Knightes lately made †: "I dought not," quoth the young gentleman, "it will "brede a diſgrace to the whole degre." "It may be "ſoe," quoth his frende, "but ſeing it hath pleaſed "the King's Ma'tie to be bountefull therein, at his "firſt comming, why ſhold the degre take any hurte "thereby; for I can tell you, in our realme, they haue "bene of greate eſteme." "Why!" ſaith the young gentleman, "what hath y'r lawes to doe w'th them?"

* From an original MS. of Sir Rich. St. George, Knt. Norroy King of Arms.

† The MS. was written a° 1604, being the ſecond year of King James the Firſt, who, at his acceſſion to the crown, made upwards of 300 Knights.

" Yes," ſaith he, " I remember well that this worde " miles, in our lawe, hath bene alwayes taken to be " nomen dignitatis; ſo that a Knight might not ſue " nor be ſued, but by the name of Knight; though it " weare not ſo neceſſary for Lordes, and other great " officers, to haue there title of there dignities added " to there names in ſuch like caſes." " What ſhold " be the reaſon of that," quoth the youth? " I am " not ready," ſaith the Lawyer, " to yealde you a " good reaſon of a ſoddayne; for I haue applied my " ſtudies to a more profitable ende, and have thought " of theſe things but obiter; yet in a ſhort tyme I " thinke I ſholde be able to ſay ſomwhat to the " mattre, for our lawe is grounded upon exquiſite " reaſon; but for the preſent I ſuppoſe veryly that it " tendeth to proue that the name of Knight was then " in much reputation." " I pray you," quoth the youth, " beſtowe an houre or two for my ſake, to loke " into y'r Abbridgments, and gather me out of your " caſes concerning Knights; and when I com to my " landes I will giue you a double fee." " Giue me " tyme till to-morrowe," ſaith his acquaintance, " and " for y'r ſake I will ſee what I can doe." So for that tyme they parted.

The next morning the young Eſquire came agayne, and aſked what he had done? " What!" quoth the ſtudient, " you are very haſty; it requireth longer tyme; " yet take here what I have found in ſo ſhorte a ſpace:"

" It is ſomewhat touched," quoth he, " in the " booke caſes of a° 40 E. III. c. 36. and a° 7 H. IV. " fol. 7. but more plainely a° 11 H. IV. fol. 40. wheare " Thorning, Chiefe Juſtice of the Common Place " ſaith expreſsly, that if an action be brought againſt " a Knight,

" a Knight, not naming him Knight, the ſuite cold
" not go forward, becauſe, ſaid he, the worde Knight
" is a name of dignitye; and moſt fully, a° 7 H. VI.
" fol. 15. wheare Richard Hankford hauing begon a
" ſuite againſt an other, abought the preſentation to a
" benifice, was during the ſuite, made a Knighte; in
" that caſe judgment was giuen, that his ſuite ſhold
" goe to the grounde; and in the handling thereof,
" Paſton, a gentlemanlike Sergeaunt, ſaid, that it was
" honorable to the realme to make Knights. And
" Babington, Chiefe Juſtice, ſaid, that if any mete
" man being ſent for, did refuſe to take upon him
" that ordre and honor (for ſo the wordes be) he was
" to be fined. And in a caſe a° 32 H. VI. fol. 29. it is
" affirmed by Preſot, a greate learned Judge, that if
" an Eſquire be made a Knight, the name of Eſquire
" was gone; but if a Knight weare made an Earle or
" Duke, the name of Knight remained. And a° 8 E.
" IV. fol. 23. at too ſeveral times diuers of the Judges
" weare of this opinion, that this worde Knight was
" not only, nomen dignitatis, but parcell of his name
" alſo. Take this," quoth he, " for the preſent; and
" at more leyſure I ſhall finde more." " Well," ſaith
the other, " I thanke you for this; but tell me, I
" pray you, is the lawe ſo ſtill?" " Yea, ſurely," an-
ſwered the Studient, " for any thinge I knowe; ſave that
" I remember there was a ſtatute made, a° 1 Edw. the
" VIth, to remedy the overthrowinge of the ſuite, if
" the plaintife, during the continuance thereof, weare
" made a Knight." " That hath good reaſon," re-
plied the youth, " in my litle ſkill, it is harde that a
" ſuite well begonne ſhold be daſhed by an addition of

" honor." And ſo bidding him farewell, ſaith the Studient unto him, " You are at good leyſure, take, " here, I will lend you the ſtatute bookes in Engliſhe; " turne them over; perhaps you may finde there of " Knights for your purpoſe; for I remember ſom- " what; but it is not now readie with me."

The young Eſquire toke the bookes home w'th him, and being ſett on edge, began w'th the greate Charter of Reſtitution and Confirmation of the auntient Cuſtomes and Liberties of England, graunted by King Henry the Third, in the ixth yeare of his raigne, in the xiith chapter, he founde it ordayned, that aſſiſes of Novell-diſſeiſon, and of mortdaunceſtor, ſhold not be taken any other wheare but w'thin the counties where they happened; and that the King himſelf, or his Chiefe Juſtice (if he were out of the realme) ſhold ſend his Juſtices thorogh every countie once a yeare, who, w'th the Knightes of the ſame countie, ſhold there take the aſſizes. It incoraged him well to have ſo good luck at the firſt; and going on, he founde like credit given unto Knightes in the Statutes of Weſtminſter, the firſt in the third yeare of Edward the Firſt, the chapter 30, and in the ſtatute of anno 27 of Ed. the Firſt, capit 3 & 4, whereby they weare appointed to be aſſociated to the Juſtice of niſi prius; alſo he found beſides amongeſt the ſtatutes of Weſtminſter, the firſt capit 35, eſpeciall puiſion made, that euery tenaunt ſhold pay to his Landlord, towards thè making of his ealdeſt ſonne of his ſaid Landlorde Knight. That pleaſed him alſo; and began to imagine, it might be his owne turne to haue ſom' benifite by that ſtatute hereafter, but be obſerved

moreover out of it, that abought that time it ſemed to be a chargeable thing to be made a Knight; and goinge on amongeſt thoſe ſtatutes, and out of the 42th chapter of Weſtminſter, the ſecond a° 13 E. I. he gathered much plauſable mattre; for there he founde that Earles and Barones, longe before that tyme, had vſed to take the ordre of Knighthod vpon them as an addition of honor; for there it was ꝓuided, becauſe the Marſhalls began to exacte ouer greate fees, that if he had taken a palfraye at the doinge of there homage, he ſhold not take an other palfraye, when the King made them Knightes; but ſhold content himſelf w'th on palfray for both, or w'th the auntient priſe thereof, and this was long before there was any ſpeciall ordre of Knighthod invented in England after the Conqueſt. Yet he turned further, and light upon the ſtatute of Carlile, made a° 15 E. II. by w'ch it was enacted abought acknolidginge of fines to be levied of landes betwene ꝑtie and ꝑtie (a mattre of greate importance) if any of the ꝑties cold not appeare in courte, that then one at the leaſte of the Judges of the ſame courte, w'th an Abbot, Prior, or Knight, ſhold goe to the ꝑtie, and take his acknolidgment, and certifye the ſame. And turning to and fro he found another olde ordinance concerning mattre of torneaments, in w'ch noble exerciſe Knights weare aſſociate to Earles and Barones, and one lawe for them all. So thinking he had enoughe he gaue ouer for the time; after a daye or too he went w'th his collections to vizite his lawyer upon the metinge; "What!" ſaith the Lawyer, "haue you founde any thing for your purpoſe?" "Yea, that I haue," aunſwered the youth, "I hope I

"ſhall

" ſhall turne Lawyer allſo, I haue ſo good lucke," and ſhewed him his laboures. " It is well done, in good " faith," ſaith the Lawyer, " for a young beginner." The young gentleman thereupon fell into this ſpeache: " But what ſay you to y'r Sergeauntes at Lawe, ought " they to take place aboue Knightes? for ſoe I heare " ſay they begin to doe." W'th this the Lawyer ſmilingly loking on him, " Why not," quoth he, " if " they can get it? The common law, I tell you, is an " honorable pfeſſion." " Nay, but good Sir," quoth the youthe, " doe you thinke it well done in dede? " Haue you, amongeſt y'r owne booke caſes aſmuch " warrant for the reputation of a Sergeaunte as you " haue deliuered me for a Knight; I tell you true, I " finde nothing among the olde ſtatutes for there cre- " dit." " Yes," ſaith he, " I can ſhew you an opi- " nion of a late learned man, that this worde Seriaunt " is a name of dignitye aſwell as a Knight." " What!" quoth the youth, " and that a ſuite brought by a law- " yer, before he was ſergeaunt, ſhold abate, he being "made ſergeaunt?" " I cannot ſhewe any preſident " thereof," ſaith the other, " nor remember any booke " caſe thereupon; but loke into the ſtatutes I told you " on the laſt day concerning ſuch mattres; and you " ſhall finde that it ſtreached by expreſs name unto " Sergeaunts aſwell as unto Knights." " I beſeache " you, let me ſe the ſtatute," ſaith the youth, " for " now I thinke I taſte a ſtatute well." The Lawyere turned to the ſtatute, and there they found it ſo indede. " You haue ſaid ſore to me," ſaith the youth; " but yet I eſpye a difference; the " Knight is there placed before the Sergeaunt: an

" other

" other thing I note, that Barones be mentioned there " alſo; and yet ye tolde me the other day, that Baro " was not nomen dignitatis in your Lawe: why then " did they nedeleſly put them in amongeſt the reſte?" " I was not of councell w'th the penning of the acte," quoth the Lawyer, " I cannot tell you readilye." " Will you heare the witt of a younge Lad," quoth the youth; " they founde the Baron worthy of more " than that; and the Sergeauntes themſelves being " moſt likely the penners or ſurveiors of ſuch a lawe- " acte, put themſelves in for there credits: he is an ill " cooke, the ſay, that cannot licke his owne fingers." The Lawyer laughed hartely at his reaſon. There ſate by them at that time a Solicitor to a Nobleman: " In " good ſouth," quoth he, " by y'r good favours, if " you will giue me leaue to ſpeake, I haue much mar- " vailed at on thinge, in reading ouer my Lordes " auntient evidences I finde very many olde dedes, and " many Knightes witneſſes unto them, and moſt co- " monly in theſe words: Hiis Teſtib' dominis M. C. " J. T. militib', &c. and yet I knowe well theſe witt- " neſſes weare never Lordes, and if he weare a Lorde " and Knight alſo, yet was it all one, and many " Knightes, in there owne dedes did alſo write them- " ſelves Sciant, q̃d. ego Dominus E. F. miles, &c. " and there wives be called Ladies as longe as they " liue." " You ſay ſomwhat for the eſtimation of " Knights," ſayth the youth; " for ſince I was at " ſchole I have learned, that Dominus in Latyne is " Lorde in Engliſhe, and in French Sire; whereby " you cauſe me to obſerve, that unto this day Knightes " be called c̃omonly Sr. J. E. or Sr. J. T." There-

upon

upon the ſpeache betwene them brake up; for it ſemed the other twoe had more mattre of earneſt to confer upon; the youth bad them farwell, and tolde the Lawyer "he had forgate his bookes; but he wold bring them the next day w'th thankes." Having litle to doe, when he came home, he fell to turne over the booke of the ſtatutes in the tyme of King H. VIII. and by mere chaunce light upon a ſtatute concerning apparrell, in the firſt yeare of his raigne, capt. 14. and being deſirous to knowe what apparrell he himſelf might weare, he founde there phibited amongeſt other thinges, that no man, under the degre of a Knight, except Spirituall Men and Sergeaunts at the Lawe, &c. ſhold vſe any more cloathe in a longe gowne than foure broade yeardes. "Oh," ſaith he, "that I had the "Lawyer heare; I wold put him downe, concerning "his Sergeaunts; I underſtond Engliſhe aſwell as the "beſt of them." He turned further, and founde the like lawe, worde for worde, in effect, a° 7 H. VIII. ca. 7. "What," quorh he, "if the Sergeaunt had "wrong in the firſt ſtatute, to be put under the degre "of a Knight, cold he not right himſelf in the next? "I am vefily pſwaded there was no queſtion in thoſe "dayes but that the degre of a Sergeaunte was under "the degre of a Knight." So he lefte it till the next day, when he caried home the bookes.

"I thanke you for y'r bookes, Sir," quoth he, "in "faith, I haue founde here mattre enough to pſwade "your Sergeants to content them w'th there due "places; for I haue heard the moſt of them to be "graue and modeſt men." "What is that," quoth the Lawyer? So he ſhewed him the twoe ſtatutes.

When

When he had read them he pawſed awhile; and then w'th good courage: "Tuſhe, tuſhe," quoth he, "you "are neuer a whit the nearer; both theſe ſtatutes be "repealed." "Repealed!" quoth the youth; and, w'th a ſecond breath, "What though," quoth he, "I "am ſure I may nevertheleſs truly collect out of "them what the opinion of the whole pliament was "then concerning the difference of there degrees." "Well, well," ſaith the Lawyer, "there is a late "ſtatute; we will ſee how that ſtatute runneth." So he turned to the ſtatute of 24 H. VIII. cap. 15. and read it over. "Locye," ſaid the Studient, "here is "no ſuch mattre." "Marry, no mervaile," ſaith the other; "for that clauſe of longe gownes, wherein this "difference is ſet out, is wholly left out; but is there "any thing in this contrary to the former? I tell you "truly, as little ſkill as I haue, I note on thing in it "more than I knewe before, concerning the ſolempne "ſtate of a Knight, it is here generally phibited, that "no man, unleſs he be a Knight, ſhall weare any "coller of SS; indede I haue ſene very fewe at this "day, but the Judges that be Knightes, vſe them." "You are very earneſt in y'r father's behalf," ſaith the Lawyer. "Nay, but for the truth," quoth the other; "But on thing more I wold fayne ſee, and I "haue done: You tolde me of an authoritie that this "word Sergeant was nomen dignitatis. Let me ſee "the place, if you be a good fellowe." So he toke downe his Brooke's Abridgment, and ſhewed him the place where Broke ſaith, "dicitur alibi, q̄d ſeruiens "ad legem eſt nomen dignitatis." "Alibi," ſaith the young gentleman, "where is that alibi? haue you read

"it

" it in any other bookes of your Lawe?" " In dede," ſaith the other, " I doe not remember it." " Well," quoth the youth, " I dought y'r booke is miſprinted, " for *alibi* it ſhold be *nullibi*," " You are very pleaſant," quoth the Lawyer. " Nay," quoth he, " I have done, " I loue Lawyers well, and hope to be a Sergeaunt my- " ſelfe, if I cold once get thorogh my Litleton; and I " tell you true in the bookes of herauldes that be pub- " liſhed, Sergeaunts be ranked but amongſt Squires."

" Farewell now, my good Lawyer; and I may " chaunce to have a turne or twoe abought w'th an " herald in this mattre, aſwell as I haue had w'th you, " if I may light of a man of judgment and ſkill in " there ꝓfeſſion, as I heare ſay ſom of them are at " this time; and I will take a time to loke ouer the " auntient Chronicles and Hiſtories of our Nation, " what they reporte of Knighthod, for I hope to finde " there recorded, that Kinges haue honored there " ealdeſt ſonnes, and y'r greateſt men whom y'u call " ꝓceres & magnates regni w'th the order of Knight- " hod, as a great grace unto them. Adieu."

THE

THE

MOST NOBLE ORDER

OF

THE GARTER.

The Star and Collar of the Order of the Garter.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

THE moſt noble order of the Garter was inſtituted by king Edward III. Jan. 19, 1344.

King Edward, being of a military genius, and engaged in a war for recovering of France (which deſcended to him by right of his mother), made it his buſineſs to draw the beſt ſoldiers of Europe into his intereſt.

With this view he projected the reſtoration of king Arthur's Round Table; and proclaimed a ſolemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exerciſe.

The place for the ſolemnity being fixed at Windſor, he publiſhed his royal letters of protection, for the ſafe coming and returning of ſuch foreign Knights as intended to venture their reputation at thoſe Juſts and Tournaments which were to be held on the 19th of January, 1344.

He provided a great ſupper, to begin the ſolemnity; and then ordaining this feaſt to be annually kept at Whitſuntide, he for that purpoſe erected a particular building in the caſtle, wherein he placed a round table, of two hundred feet diameter, in imitation of king Arthur's at Winchester; and thereat entertained the Knights at his own expence of a hundred pounds per week.

This Prince (Edward) commended himſelf, and his companions, to the patronage of St. George, who ſuffered martyrdom under Diocleſian the Emperor, and was a perſon of greater eminence, in both the Eaſtern and Weſtern churches, than any other military ſaint; and that his memory might be ſtill continued, he gave them, for part of their daily habit, the image of the ſaid ſaint (ſitting on horſeback encountering the dragon with a tilting ſpear) appendant to a blue ribbon, continually to be worn about their necks.

The ſaid King, iſſuing out his garter for the ſignal of a battle that was crowned with ſucceſs (which is ſuppoſed to be the battle of Creſſy, where he took John the French King priſoner, and brought him to England; at which time he had alſo priſoner David King of Scotland, and by Edward his ſon the Black Prince expelling the Rebels of Caſtile, and enthroning Don Pedro) their lawful King, he upon theſe glorious exploits inſtituted this Order, giving the Garter pre-eminence amongſt its enſigns, whence the ſelect number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were ſtyled *Equites Aureæ Periſcelidis*, viz. Knights of the golden Garter, an order by companionſhip illuſtrated with the Emperors of Germany, Kings of France, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, Scotland, Sweden, Naples, Poland, and Arragon; beſides many Princes and Dukes, as Orange, Brunſwick, Burgundy, Urbin, Holſtein, Guelderland, Holland, Milan, Savoy, Saxony, Wirtenberg, Ferrara, Brandenburg, &c.

The habits and enſigns of the order, with the forms of inveſtiture, are thus:

They

They conſiſt of the Garter, Surcoat, Mantle, Hood, George, Collar, Cap, and Feathers; the four firſt were aſſigned by the founder, and the reſt by king Henry VIII. Theſe are the whole habits or enſigns of the order.

The Garter has the pre-eminence, being the firſt part of the habit preſented to foreign princes and abſent Knights, who, and all other Knights elect, are therewith firſt adorned; and is of ſo great honour and grandeur, that by the bare inveſtiture with this noble enſign, the Knights are eſteemed companions of the greateſt military order in the world.

The Garter, appointed to be worn by the Knights on the left leg between the knee and calf, was inſtituted by the founder, as a tye of aſſociation in honour and military virtue, to bind the Knights ſtrictly to himſelf and each other in friendſhip, and as an enſign of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the intereſt of their prince and ſovereign.

He alſo cauſed to be wrought in gold letters this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; declaring thereby the equity of his intention, retorting ſhame and defiance upon him who ſhould dare to think ill of the juſt enterprize in which he had engaged, for the ſupport of his right to that crown.

When the ſovereign deſigns to elect a companion into this order, the chancellor belonging to the ſaid, draws up the letters, which paſſing both under the ſovereign's ſign manual and the ſignet of the order, are ſent to the perſon by Garter principal king of arms, which is as follows:

We, with the companions of our moſt noble order of the Garter, aſſembled in chapter holden this preſent day at our caſtle of Windſor, conſidering the virtuous fidelity you have ſhewn, and the honourable exploits you have done in our ſervice, by vindicating and maintaining in our juſt right, &c. have elected and choſen you one of the companions of our order. Therefore we require you to make your ſpeedy repair unto us, to receive the enſigns thereof, and be ready for your inſtallation upon the — day of this preſent month, &c.

The Garter, which is of blue velvet bordered with gold (having the letters of the motto of the ſame), is buckled upon the leg, at the time of the election, with this ceremony:

To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the bleſſed Martyr St. George, tye about thy leg for thy renown this noble Garter; wear it as the ſimbol of the moſt illuſtrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aſide; that thereby thou mayſt be admoniſhed to be courageous; and having undertaken a juſt war, in which thou ſhalt be engaged, thou mayſt ſtand firm, valiantly fight, and ſucceſsfully conquer.

The Garter being buckled on, and the words of its ſignification pronounced, the elect Knight is brought before the ſovereign, who puts about his neck a ſky coloured ribbon, to which is pendant the image of St. George on horſeback encountering with the dragon, the whole encircled with the Garter. See Plate 5.

THE

THE ADMONITION.

WEAR this ribbon about thy neck, adorned with the image of the bleſſed Martyr, and ſoldier of Chriſt, St. George, by whoſe imitation provoked, thou mayſt ſo overpaſs both proſperous and adverſe adventures, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy enemies, both of body and ſoul, thou mayſt not only receive the praiſe of this tranſient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory.

His ſtockings and breeches (being the ſame) are of pearl-coloured ſilk, called pantaloons. On the outſide of the right knee is fixed a knot of open ſilver lace and ribbons intermixed, in form of a large roſe; and, a little below the knee, is placed the Garter. His ſhoes, which are of white ſhammy, with red heels, have each a knot (as the former) on the exterior ſide. His doublet is cloth of ſilver, adorned before and behind, and down the ſleeves, with ſeveral guards, or rows of open ſilver lace, each lace having a row of ſmall buttons ſet down the middle. The cuffs are open, and adorned with the aforementioned lace and ribbons ſet in ſmall loops. At the bottom of the upper ſeam of each cuff, is fixed a knot of ſilver ribbons that fall over his gloves, which are of kid, laced at the top with ſilver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, as that on the cuff. His trowſers (which are of tiſſue, the ſame as the doublet, and adorned with two rows of lace and ribbons, intermixed and ſet at a ſmall diſtance, that the ground appears between them) being buckled round his waiſt, are in form of a pair of puft breeches, reaching to the middle of his thighs, and in this habit (having a blue ribbon ſpread over the left

ſhoulder, and brought under the right arm, with the George appendant) he proceeds from his lodgings in the caſtle to the chapter houſe, where diſrobing himſelf of his upper garment, he is inveſted with a ſurcoat of crimſon velvet, lined with white taffata, during which time the admonition is given as follows :

Take this robe of crimſon to the increaſe of your honour, and in token or ſign of the moſt noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only ſtrong to fight, but alſo to offer yourſelf to ſhed your blood for Chriſt's faith, the liberties of the Church, and the juſt and neceſſary defence of them that are oppreſſed and needy.

After this, his ſword is girt about him over his ſurcoat, with a belt the ſame as the coat, and then bearing his cap (in his hand) which is of black velvet adorned with a diamond band, and a plume of white feathers with an heron ſprig in the middle, he proceeds to his inſtallation in St. George's chapel, being led between two Knights Companions of the order, to the ſeat below his ſtall, where (Garter king of arms having on a crimſon velvet cuſhion, laced and taſſeled with gold, brought the mantle, collar, hood, and the book of ſtatutes) laying his right hand on the New Teſtament, the oath is adminiſtered to him in the following manner :

You being choſen to be one of the honourable company of this moſt noble order of the Garter, ſhall promiſe and ſwear by the Holy Evangeliſts, by you here touched, that wittingly or willingly you ſhall not break any ſtatute of the ſaid order, or any articles in them contained, the ſame being agreeable, and not repugnant, to the laws of Almighty God,

God, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: ſo help you God, and his holy word.

As ſoon as the Knight elect hath taken the oath, he is led to his appointed ſtall, where he is inveſted in manner following:

The mantle, which is lined as the ſurcoat, is of ſky-coloured velvet, adorned on the left ſhoulder with St. George's croſs incircled with the Garter, wreathed on the edges with blue and gold; the mantle, being put on him by the two Knights that led him into the choir, is faſtened about his neck with a cordon or robe-ſtring, made of the ſame coloured ſilk and gold twiſted, the ends whereof are made into large knobs or buttons enriched with a caul and fringed; and whilſt the ceremony of inveſtiture with the mantle (which is tied upon the right ſhoulder) is performing, the following admonition is pronounced by the regiſter:

Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this moſt excellent order, in augmentation of thy honour, enobled with the ſhield and red croſs of our Lord, by whoſe power thou mayſt ſafely pierce troops of thy enemies, and be over them ever victorious; and being in this temporal warfare glorious in egregious and heroick actions, thou mayſt obtain eternal and triumphant joy.

The Hood, which is of crimſon velvet, and lined with white taffata, was formerly worn upon the head; but now the cap taking place, it is laid upon the right ſhoulder over the mantle, and faſtened by the tippet, which comes acroſs his breaſt, and tucks under his girdle; but this having no ceremony, we proceed to the collar.

The collar, which weighs thirty ounces troy, of gold, was introduced by Henry VIII. and contains twenty-ſix Garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the ſovereign of the order, and his twenty-five companions, and with the roſes and mottoesis exactly formed and joined, to which is pendant the figure of St. George on horſeback, in armour, incountering the dragon with a tilting ſpear; which medal is of gold, and may be enriched with jewels at the pleaſure of the poſſeſſor. See plate 2. The collar, with the George, being part of the habit, is put over the mantle and hood (being faſtened on each ſhoulder by a ribbon), with the following ceremony.

Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the bleſſed Martyr and ſoldier of Chriſt, St. George, by whoſe imitation provoked thou mayſt ſo overpaſs both proſperous and adverſe encounters, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy enemies both of body and ſoul, thou mayſt not only receive the praiſe of this tranſient combat, but alſo, at the laſt, the endleſs and everlaſting reward of victory.

Then the cap and feathers being put on the head of the elect Knight, his inveſtiture is completed; and after divine ſervice, and ſeveral religious ceremonies and offerings at the high altar, they, with trumpets ſounding, march to dinner.

About the latter end of the reign of king James the Firſt it was decreed, that the leſſer George, which heretofore was daily worn before the breaſt in a gold chain, ſhould, for the more conveniency of riding or action, be worn appendant at a blue ribbon, ſpread over the left ſhoulder, and brought under the right arm; which method ſtill continues; the ribbon and

George

George is worn in time of mourning. The George is of gold, and may be enriched as the former, but is always encompaſſed with the Garter and motto, which that is not. See plate 5.

In the reign of King Charles II. it was ordained, that the Sovereign and Knights Companions, as alſo the Prelate and Chancellor, ſhould at all times, and in all places and aſſemblies, when they were not adorned with their robes, wear upon their left ſide of their coat, or cloaks, the croſs of the order, encompaſſed with the Garter, and to the ſaid Croſs and Garter the ſaid King added a Silver Star of eight points. See plate 2.

For the convenience of travelling, the Knights of the Order were permitted to wear a blue ribbon under their boot, inſtead of the Garter; but without that and their leſſer George and Star, they, by the ſtatutes of the Order, are never to appear in public, except upon the principal feaſts of the year, when they wear their collars; and then the ribbon and George is omitted.

At the great ſolemnity of the inſtallation of a Knight of the Garter, his helmet, creſt, ſword, banner, and plate, containing his arms and titles, are ſet over his ſtall in the chapel of St. George at Windſor, as a mark of honour, and to remain during his being of that order.

No Knight elect ought to be ſummoned to a Chapter of Election, or is rendered ſufficient of giving his vote therein, until he be compleatly inſtalled, either in perſon, or by proxy.

At

At a Chapter held at White-hall, the 4th of February, 22 Car. II. ordained, that not any of the atchievements of an elect Knight, ſhall be ſet up in the Chapel at Windſor before he be inſtalled, and the fees of inſtallation paid.

In a Chapter held 1669, 21 Car. II. at White-hall, it was decreed, that the mantle of each Knight Companion, with the Book of Statutes, ſhould be ſent to Windſor, immediately after their deaths: and that the Chancellor of the Order ſhould be obliged, by letters to their heirs and executors, to put them in mind of ſending them thither. But it is to be underſtood, that where the mantle has been provided at the Knight's own charge, there is no obligation for returning them *.

PRELATE OF THE GARTER.

THE Prelate is the firſt and premier officer. His office is as ancient as the inſtitution, and is of great honour, but he has neither ſalary nor pecuniary fees allowed him; he has apartments allotted in Windſor Caſtle, and, as often as he goes thither, he is allowed court-livery, for himſelf and ſervants, according to the degree of an Earl. This office is veſted in the Biſhop of Wincheſter for the time being.

By his oath he is to be preſent at all chapters whereunto he is ſummoned; to report all things truly; to take the ſcrutiny faithfully, and preſent it to the Sovereign; to keep ſecret the counſels of the Order; to

* Aſhmole abridged.

promote

promote and maintain the honour of it. By his office he takes place in parliament next to the Biſhop of Durham.

By a warrant under the ſignet of the order, dated Feb. 19, 13 Charles II. the prelate had aſſigned him, for his livery of the order, one robe of purple velvet, containing eighteen yards, and ten yards of white taffaty for lining, as alſo the arms of St. George within the Garter, having laces, buttons and taſſels of purple ſilk, and Venice gold; he is to wear this robe yearly on the vigil and day of St. George, whether it be in parliament, or any other ſolemn occaſion or feſtival whatſoever.

The honours conferred on this officer are, that his place in all proceedings and ceremonies of the order is on the right hand of the Chancellor; his arms are impaled with thoſe of his ſee, ſurrounded with the Garter.

He hath apartments in the caſtle of Windſor, ſituated on the north ſide, called Wincheſter Tower; when he is not inveſted with his robe, he wears a ſcutcheon of the arms of St. George, but not incircled with pearls and ſtones.

CHANCELLOR OF THE GARTER.

THIS office is veſted in the Biſhop of Saliſbury for the time being. He is to keep the great ſeal of the order, and has place and precedence in all proceedings and ſeſſions, next the Prelate; in all places and aſſemblies is ranked after the Knights, Privy Counſellors, and before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The ſtatutes

allow

allow him apartments in Windſor Caſtle, in the ſouth-weſt Tower in the lower ward of the caſtle, called Chancellor's tower.

His oath, robe, and livery, in the Sovereign's court, are the ſame as the Prelate's. His office is not only to ſeal original ſtatutes, appointed to remain perpetually in Windſor caſtle, but alſo thoſe copies, of which each Knight Companion is obliged to have one, are in his keeping, with letters of licence, mandates and certificates relating to the order.

The Chancellor's badge of diſtinction is a medal of gold, enamelled with a red roſe, within a Garter of blue enamel, with this motto, *Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*; and on the reverſe thereof, St. George enamelled within the Garter, pendant to a purple ribbon, or gold chain.

REGISTER OF THE GARTER.

THIS officer was one of the three conſtituted at the firſt inſtitution of the Order. His mantle is crimſon ſattin, lined with taffaty, and a ſcutcheon of St. George's arms, embroidered on the left ſhoulder, but not incircled with a Garter, having taſſals the ſame as the Prelate and Chancellor.

He has apartments in the caſtle of Windſor; on his breaſt a red book of the Order, with this device, two pens in ſaltire, within the Garter.

GAR-

GARTER.

THE fourth officer of the Order is Garter, inſtituted by Henry V. with the advice and conſent of all the Knights Companions, who for the honour of the Order was pleaſed he ſhould be the principal Officer within the College of Arms, and chief of the Heralds.

The ſervices enjoined him, relating to the Order, were, in preceding times, performed by the Windſor Herald of Arms, an officer created by king Edward the Third.

His robe is the ſame as the Regiſter; *he wears pendant to a chain* a gold medal enamelled with the Sovereign's arms, impaled with the Croſs of St. George, ſurrounded with the Garter, and crowned with an Imperial Crown.

BLACK ROD.

THE fifth and laſt Officer is the Black Rod. This Officer was inſtituted by the* founder; according to the inſtitution, he is to be a Gentleman of blood and arms, born within the Sovereign's dominions; and if not a Knight at his admiſſion into the office, he is to be knighted; and, for the honour of the order, he is appointed the chief Uſher in the kingdom.

In a chapter held at Whitehall, the 13th of February, 6 Car. I. it was decreed, that the office of the Black Rod ſhould from thenceforth ſucceſſively, as

ſoon

ſoon as the ſame ſhould become void, be annexed to ſome one of the Gentlemen Uſhers, Daily Waiters, whom the Sovereign ſhould appoint.

The oath given to this officer (temp. Hen. VIII.) was, "truly and faithfully to obſerve and keep all the "points of the Statutes of the Order, as to him be-"longed and appertained." His mantle is the ſame as the Regiſter and Garter; it was ordained, that he or his Deputy ſhould carry a Black Rod (whence he hath his titles) before the Sovereign, or his Deputy, at the Feaſt of St. George, within the Caſtle of Windſor, and at other ſolemnities and chapters of the Order, on the top of the Rod there ought to be ſet a Lion of England. This Rod ſerves inſtead of a mace, and has the ſame authority to apprehend delinquents, and ſuch as have offended againſt the ſtatutes of the Order. And where he apprehends any one of the Order, as guilty of ſome crime for which he is to be expelled, the manner of it is, by touching them with this Black Rod; his fee for it is five pound.

He has aſſigned him a gold badge, to be worn pendant to a chain or ribbon, before his breaſt; a knot (like thoſe in the Collar of the Order) encompaſſed with the Garter and Motto, being alike on both ſides.

There is a houſe in Windſor Caſtle granted to this Officer by Letters Patent, during life. It is ſituated on the South ſide of the Caſtle in the middle ward. By the conſtitutions he is granted Baron's-ſervice at the church, and livery thereto appertaining.

King Charles the Firſt annexed to this Officer the little Park of Windſor, for ever; and not to be diſ-

poſed

poſed of but under the Great Seal of the Order, and that only to the Uſher of the Order for the time being.

The INSTALLATION of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER; held at Windſor on the 25th of July, 1771.

(Taken from PORNY's Elements of Heraldry.)

THE ceremonies obſerved at the Inſtallation of the Knights of the Order of the Garter; the particulars of which Mr. Porny, who was an eye-witneſs at the Inſtallation of his Royal Highneſs the *Prince of Wales*, his Royal Highneſs the *Biſhop of Oſnaburgh*, his Royal Highneſs the *Duke of Cumberland*, his Serene Highneſs the *Duke of Mecklenburgh*, his Serene Highneſs the *Prince of Brunſwick*, the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, the *Earl of Albemarle*, and the *Earl Gower*, in preſence of the Sovereign, at Windſor, deſcribes as follows:

The Knights Companions, in the full habit of the Order; the Officers of the Order, in their mantles; the Knights elect, in the under habit of their Order, having their caps and feathers in their hands; and the proxies, in their ordinary habit, attended the Sovereign in the royal apartment; the Officers of Arms being in the preſence-chamber, the Canons and poor Knights in the guard-chamber.

The proxies not going in the proceſſion, retired before it began, to their chairs, at the back of the altar.

About eleven o'clock the proceſſion began to move, being called over in the following order by Garter.

Poor Knights, two and two.
Canons, two and two.
Officers of Arms, two and two.
The Knights elect, two and two;
having their caps and feathers in their hands, viz.
Earl Gower, Duke of Grafton.
Duke of Marlborough, Earl of Albemarle.
His R. H. the Duke of Cumberland. His R. H. the Biſhop of Oſnabruck.
His R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Knights Companions in their Order; viz.
Marquis of Rockingham, Earl of Hertford.
Duke of Northumberland, Duke of Montagu.
Duke of Newcaſtle.
Duke of Kingſton.
His R. H. the Duke of Glouceſter.
Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod,
with his Rod.

The Regiſter, *with the book.* Garter King at Arms, *with the ſceptre.* The Biſhop of Saliſbury, Chancellor of the Order, *with the purſe.*

The Vice Chamberlain.
Sword of State, borne by the Duke of St. Albans.

The

The SOVEREIGN,
in the habit of the Order,
his train borne by two Dukes eldeſt ſons;
and the Maſter of the Robes.
The band of Gentlemen Penſioners.

In this manner, proceeding to the chapel, they entered at the South door, paſſed down the South aile, and up the North aile, to the Chapter-houſe, the poor Knights, Canons, and Officers of Arms, dividing on either ſide, for the proceſſion to paſs; the Knights elect retiring to their chairs in the aile behind the altar, the Knights Companions and the Officers of the Order only entering into the Chapter-houſe with the Sovereign.

The Sovereign and Knights Companions being ſeated, *Garter* was commanded to introduce his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales, who was received at the Chapter houſe door by the two junior Knights Companions, and conducted to the table, where the ſurcoat, girdle, and ſword had been placed; and *Garter* preſenting the ſurcoat to the two ſenior Knights, they inveſted his Royal Highneſs therewith, the Chancellor reading the admonition.

The *Garter* preſented the girdle and ſword; which were put on.

His Royal Highneſs the *Biſhop of Oſnabruck*, and his Royal Highneſs the *Duke of Cumberland*, were then ſeverally introduced, and inveſted in like manner.

Then the proxy for his Serene Highneſs the *Duke of Mecklenburgh* was introduced, and afterwards the proxy for his Serene Highneſs the *Prince of Brunſwick*.

Garter then introduced the *Earl of Albemarle*, who was received at the Chapter-houſe door by the two junior Knights Companions, and inveſted as before, the *Regiſter* reading the admonition.

Then the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, and *Earl Gower*, were ſeverally introduced, and inveſted, as the *Earl of Albemarle* had been.

The Knights elect continued in the Chapter-houſe while the proceſſion to the chapel was made, and the atchievements of the deceaſed Knights were offered; the proceſſion paſſing down to the Weſt end of the aile, and up the middle aile into the choir, in the following order:

Firſt, the *Poor Knights*; who, coming into the choir, made their reverences all together; and placed themſelves on each ſide, near the altar.

The *Canons*, making their reverence in like manner, went to their ſeats, under the ſtalls.

The *Officers of Arms*, making their reverences, ſtood next the *Poor Knights*.

The *Knights Companions*, in the order they walked, made their reverences; and retired under their banners.

The *Regiſter*, *Garter*, and *Black Rod*, made their reverences together; and ſtood before their form.

The *Chancellor* did the like.

The *Sovereign* made one reverence to the altar; and, being in his ſtall, repeated the ſame, the train-bearers ſtanding upon the ſteps going up to the ſtall; the ſword of ſtate, with the *Vice Chamberlain*, on the ſteps before, or rather under the Sovereign's ſtall.

The

The two officiating *Canons* were conducted to the altar by the *Verger*.

The *Garter*, with the uſual reverences, taking up the banner of the late *Duke of Cumberland*, and holding it up, two Officers of Arms immediately joined, and making their reverences repaired to his Royal Highneſs the *Duke of Glouceſter* and the *Duke of Kingſton*, being the two ſenior Knights; who thereupon joining, and making their reverences together, received the banner from *Garter*; and, being preceded by the two *Heralds*, advanced to the firſt ſtep, where they repeated their reverences; and, coming to the rails, made one to the altar: then kneeling, they delivered the banner to the *Canons*, who placed it upright, at the ſouth end of the altar.

The ſword was then delivered to *Garter*, and offered in like manner; and then the helmet and creſt; the Knights retiring under their banners.

The atchievement of the late *Duke of York* was offered in the ſame manner.

The ſwords of the other deceaſed Knights; viz. the *Duke of Dorſet*, *Duke of Newcaſtle*, *Duke of Bedford*, *Earl Granville*, *Earl of Winchilſea*, *Duke of Devonſhire*, and *Earl Waldegrave*, were then offered together, by the two next Knights in rotation.

Garter then ſummoned the Knights to aſcend into their ſtalls.

All the Knights being in their ſtalls, the two ſeniors were ſummoned down to inſtal the *Prince of Wales*; and they proceeded to the Chapter houſe in the following order:

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

The Regiſter. Garter. Black Rod.

The Chancellor.

The two ſenior Knights.

And from the Chapter-houſe his Royal Highneſs was conducted to the chapel in the order as follows; *viz.*

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

Black Rod. Garter; The Regiſter.

carrying on a cuſhion the
Mantle, Hood, Great Collar,
and Book of Statutes.

The Chancellor.

His Royal Highneſs
the
A Senior Knight. Prince of Wales; A Senior Knight.
in his ſurcoat and ſword, carrying
his cap and feather in his hand.

All entering the choir, with the uſual reverences, Garter placed the cuſhion upon the deſk.

The two Knights conducted his Royal Highneſs into his ſtall (the Sovereign having diſpenſed with his taking the oath, by reaſon of his tender years), and Garter delivering the mantle to the Knights, they inveſted the Prince therewith, the *Chancellor* reading the admonition.

Then *Garter* preſented the Hood to the Knights, and afterwards the Collar and George; and the Knights inveſted the *Prince*, the *Chancellor* reading the admonition.

Garter

Garter next preſented the ſtatute-book, which the Knights delivered to the *Prince*; and then placing the Cap and Feather on his head, they ſeated him in his ſtall; and the *Prince*, riſing up, made his double reverences; and the Knights, after embracing and congratulating his *Royal Highneſs*, deſcended, made their reverences, and went up into their ſtalls, and the officers to their places.

His Royal Highneſs the *Biſhop of Oſnabruck* was then introduced, and inſtalled by two ſenior Knights, in the ſame manner as the *Prince of Wales* had been.

The two ſenior Knights likewiſe inſtalled his Royal Highneſs the *Duke of Cumberland*, who being introduced with the uſual reverences, they entered into the lower ſtall, where the *Regiſter* adminiſtered the Oath to his Royal Highneſs, *Black Rod* holding the Book.

Then the Knights conducted his Royal Highneſs into the upper ſtall, the *Chancellor* and *Garter* entering into the lower ſtall, the *Regiſter* and *Black Rod* remaining in the area.

Garter then preſented the Mantle, Hood, and Collar, with which his Royal Highneſs was inveſted, the Chancellor reading the admonition: and then the ſtatute book was delivered; and he was inſtalled with the ſame ceremony as before mentioned.

Then the two next Knights in ſeniority were ſummoned to inſtall *Sir Charles Frederick*, the proxy for his Serene Highneſs the *Duke of Mecklenburgh*, who was conducted into the lower ſtall, where the Oath was adminiſtered to him under the reſervations ſtipulated: he was then conducted into the upper ſtall; and the mantle being preſented by *Garter*, the Knights

put it over his arm, ſo that the Garter thereon appeared; he was then ſeated in the ſtall, as the Knights had been; and, during the reſt of the ceremony, ſtood up, or leaned on the cuſhion, a proxy not being allowed to ſit in the ſtall.

Sir *John Griffin Griffin*, the proxy for his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Brunſwick, was then inſtalled in the ſame manner.

The *Earl of Albemarle* was then brought in, and inſtalled in the ſame manner as the Duke of Cumberland, except the attendance of the Chancellor, the Regiſter pronouncing the admonition.

In like manner the *Duke of Marlborough*, the *Duke of Grafton*, and *Earl Gower*, were ſeverally introduced and inſtalled.

Divine ſervice then began; and at the words of the Offertory, *Let your light ſo ſhine*, the organ playing, the officers of the wardrobe ſpread a carpet on the ſteps before the altar; and *Black Rod*, making his obeiſances, went up to the rail of the altar on the right ſide, where he received from the Yeomen of the wardrobe a rich carpet and cuſhion, which, with the aſſiſtance of the Yeoman, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon.

In the mean time *Garter* ſummoned the Knights from their ſtalls; and being all under their banners,

The Sovereign, making one reverence to the altar, deſcended from his ſtall; and then, making another reverence, proceeded to the Offering in the following Order.

Garter and the Regiſter.

The Chancellor.

Vice Chamberlain with the Sword of State.

The SOVEREIGN,
his train borne as before.

As the proceſſion paſſed, the *Duke of Kingston* (being the ſenior Knight, not of the Royal Family) making his reverence, placed himſelf a little behind his Majeſty, on the right ſide, and coming againſt the ſtall of the *Earl of Hertford*, Lord Chamberlain, he came from under his banner, going a little behind the Sovereign on the left ſide. The Sovereign coming to the rail of the altar, Black Rod delivered the offering on his knee to the *Duke of Kingston*, who preſented it to the *Sovereign*; and his Majeſty, taking off his cap, and kneeling, put the offering into the baſon; then riſing, his Majeſty made his reverence to the altar, another in the middle of the choir (all the attendants turning as his Majeſty did, and making their reverence at the ſame time), and being in his ſtall, another; the Lord Chamberlain, and the Knight who delivered the offering, retiring under their banners, when they came oppoſite to them.

During the Sovereign's return, the Officers of the wardrobe removed the carpet and cuſhion whereon his Majeſty had kneeled, leaving the firſt carpet and two cuſhions for the Knights; and *Black Rod* returning to his place,

All the Knights thus ſtanding under their banners, two Officers of Arms joined, with uſual reverences, and went to his Royal Highneſs the *Prince of Wales*, who thereupon making his reverences in the middle of the choir, was conducted to the altar, and made his offering; and returning in the ſame order, went into his ſtall, where making his reverence, he ſat down.

Then the next Knight, or Knights, in ſeniority, being companions, offered in like manner; and ſo on till all the Knights and proxies had offered.

Divine ſervice being ended, *Garter* ſummoned the Knights under their banners, juniors firſt; which done, the *Poor Knights* made their reverences, and went out of the choir; then the *Canons*, then the *Officers of Arms*, then the *Knights*, then the *Officers of the Order*, then the *ſword of ſtate*, and the *Sovereign* as before; thus proceeding to the great Weſt door of the Chapel, and up the South aile, out at the South door, to the upper court of the Caſtle; but the *proxies* went in proceſſion no farther than the South door of the Chapel, where the mantles were delivered to the Sextons.

The Drums and Trumpets halted at the foot of the ſtairs; the *Poor Knights* fell off on either ſide in the Guard Chamber; the *Officers of Arms* in the Preſence Chamber; the *Knights Companions* divided on either ſide above them; the *Sovereign*, having the Officers before him, went under the ſtate, where he ſaluted the Knights, by pulling off his cap and feathers; and then retired till dinner-time.

A LIST of the KNIGHTS COMPANIONS of the noble order of the GARTER, from the firſt inſtitution.

Fifty ſix Knights made by King Edward III.

EDWARD, princ. of Wales.
Henry, Duke of Lancaſter.
Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick
Peirs Capitow de la Bouch.
Ralph, Earl of Stafford.
William Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury.
Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.
Sir John Liſle.
Sir Bartholomew Bergherſt.
Sir John Beauchamp.
Sir John Mohun.
Sir Hugh Courtenay.
Sir Thomas Holland.
Sir John Grey.
Sir Richard Fitz Simon.
Sir Miles Stapleton.
Sir Thomas Wale.
Sir Hugh Wrotteſley.
Sir Nele Loring.
Sir John Chandos.
Sir James Audley.
Sir Otho Holland.
Sir Henry Eam.
Sir Sanchet Dabridgecourt.

Sir Walter Pavely.
Richard of Bourdeaux.
Lionel, Duke of Clarence.
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter.
Edmund, Earl of Cambridge.
John de Montford, Duke of Brittany.
Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford.
William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.
John Haſtings, Earl of Pembroke.
Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.
Robert Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.
Hugh, Earl of Stafford.
Ingelram de Courcy, Earl of Bedford.
Guiſcard D'Angouleſme, Earl of Huntingdon.
Edward, Lord Spencer.
William, Lord Latimer.
Regnold, Lord Cobham.
John, Lord Nevil of Raby.
Ralph, Lord Baſſet of Drayton.
Sir Walter Manny.
Sir Thomas Ufford.
Sir Thomas Felton.
Sir William Fitz-Warrin.
Sir Francis Van-Halle.
Sir Alan Boxhall.
Sir Richard Pembruge.
Sir Thomas Wright.
Sir Thomas Banniſter.
Sir Richard de la Vache.
Sir Foulke Fitz-Warrin.
Sir Guy de Brian.

Twenty-eight Knights inſtalled in the Reign of King Richard II.

Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter.
Henry of Lancaſter, Earl of Derby, afterwards King Henry IV.
William, Duke of Guelderland.
William of Bavaria, Earl of Oſtrevant.
Thomas Holland, Duke of Surry.
John Holland, Duke of Exeter.
Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
Edward, Duke of Albemarle.
Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.
William Scroop, Earl of Wiltſhire.
William Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny.
John, Lord Beaumont.
William, Lord Willoughby.
Richard, Lord Grey.
Sir Nicholas Sarnsfield.
Sir Philip de la Vache.
Sir Robert Knolles.
Sir Simon Burley.
Sir John D'Evereux.
Sir Bryan Stapleton.
Sir Richard Burley,
Sir Peter Courtenay.
Sir John Burley.
Sir John Bourchier.
Sir Thomas Granſton.
Sir Lewis Clifford.
Sir Robert Dunſtaville.
Sir Robert Namur.

Twenty-five Knights inſtalled in the reign of King Henry IV.

Henry Prince of Wales, afterwards King Henry V.
Thomas, Duke of Clarence.
John, Duke of Bedford.
Humphry, Duke of Glouceſter.
Thomas Beaufort, Duke of Exeter.
Robert, Count Palatine, afterwards Emperor.
John Beaufort, Earl of Somerſet and Marquis of Dorſet.
Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel.
Edmund, Earl of Stafford.
Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent.
Ralph Nevil, Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Gilbert, Lord Talbot.
William, Lord Roos.
Thomas, Lord Morley.
Edward Charlton, Lord Powys.
John, Lord Lovel.
Hugh, Lord Burnell.
Sir John Cornwall.
Sir William Arundel.
Sir John Stanley.
Sir Robert Umfreville.
Sir Thomas Rampſton.
Sir Thomas Erpingham.
Sir John Sulbie.
Sir Sanchet de Tranc.

Twenty-ſix Knights inſtalled in the reign of King Henry V.

Sigiſmond, Emperor of Germany.
John, King of Portugal.
Erick, King of Denmark.
Philip, Duke of Burgundy.
John Holland, Earl of Huntingdon.
William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.
John Mowbray, Earl Marſhal.
Thomas Montacute, Earl of Saliſbury.
Richard Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.
Thomas, Lord Camois.
John, Lord Clifford.
Robert, Lord Willoughby.
William, Baron Bardolph.
Henry, Lord Fitz Hugh.
Duke of Briga.
Sir John Robſert.
Hugh Stafford, Baron Bourchier.
Sir Walter Hungerford.
Sir Simon Fellbridge.
Sir John Grey.
Sir John Dabridgecourt.
Sir Lewis Robſert.
Heer Tanke Clux.
Sir William Harrington.
Sir John Blount.

Forty-three Knights inſtalled in the reign of King Henry VI.

Albert II. Duke of Auſtria, afterwards Emperor.
Frederick, Emperor.
Edward, King of Portugal.
Alphonſo, King of Naples.
Caſimir, King of Poland.
Edward, Prince of Wales.
Peter, Duke of Coimbre, brother to Edward King of Portugal.
Henry, Duke of Viſeu, Brother to Edward King of Portugal.
William, Duke of Brunſwick.
Richard, Duke of York.
John Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet.
Edmund Beaufort, Duke of Somerſet.
Jaſper, Earl of Pembroke, afterwards Duke of Bedford.
John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.
Gaſton De Foix.
John De Foix.
Albo, Earl of Averanches.
John, Earl of Arundel.
Richard Nevil, Earl of Saliſbury.
Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick.
John Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
John Talbot, Lord Talbot.
James Butler, Earl of Wiltſhire.
William Nevil, Lord Fauconberg, afterwards Earl of Kent.

Richard Widville, Earl Rivers.
Henry Bourchier, Viſcount Bourchier.
John, Viſcount Beaumont.
John Sutton, Baron Dudley.
Thomas, Lord Scales.
Sir John Grey.
Ralph Butler, Lord Sudeley.
Lionel, Lord Welles.
John Bourchier, Lord Berners.
Thomas, Lord Stanley.
William, Lord Bonville.
John, Lord Wenlock.
John Lord Beauchamp of Powyck.
Thomas, Lord Hoo and Haſtings.
Sir John Ratcliffe.
Sir John Falſtaff.
Sir Thomas Kyriel
Sir Edward Hall.

Thirty-ſix Knights inſtalled in the reign of King Edward IV.

Ferdinand, King of Naples.
John, King of Portugal.
Edward, Prince of Wales.
Charles, Duke of Burgundy.
Hercules d'Eſte, Duke of Ferraro.
Francis Sforția, Duke of Milan.
Frederick, Duke of Urbin.
Richard, Duke of York, ſon of King Edward IV.
George Duke of Clarence.

Richard, Duke of Glouceſter.
John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.
John Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
John De la Pole, Duke of Suffolk.
Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.
John Nevil, Lord Montague.
Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet.
James, Earl Douglas.
Willam, Earl of Arundel.
Thomas, Earl of Arundel.
Anthony Woodvile, Earl Rivers.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
John Stafford, Earl of Wiltſhire.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
John Tiptoff, Earl of Worceſter.
Galliard, Lord Duras.
John, Lord Scroop of Bolton.
Walter Devereaux, Lord Ferrars.
Walter Blount, Lord Montjoy.
William, Lord Haſtings.
Sir John Aſtley.
Sir William Chamberlain.
Sir William Parr.
Sir Robert Harcourt.
Sir Thomas Montgomery.
Lord Montgryſon of Apulia.
Ferdinand, King of Caſtile and Leon.

Seven Knights inſtalled in the reign of King Richard III.

Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk
Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby.

Francis, Viſcount Lovell.
Sir John Coniers.
Sir Richard Ratcliff.
Thomas, Lord Burgh.
Sir Richard Tunſtall.

Thirty-ſeven Knights, inſtalled in the reign of Henry VI.

Maximilian, King of the Romans, afterwards Emperor of Germany.
John, King of Portugal.
John, King of Denmark.
Philip, King of Spain.
Alphonſo, King of Naples.
Arthur, Prince of Wales.
Henry, Duke of York.
Ubaldus, Count Urbini.
Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.
Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorſet.
John Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
George Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Henry Bourchier, Earl of Eſſex.
Richard Grey, Earl of Kent.
Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon.
Henry Stafford, Earl of Wilts.
Edmund de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk.
Charles Somerſet, Earl of Worceſter.
Gerald Fitz Gerald, Earl of Kildare
John, Viſcount Welles.
George Stanley, Lord Strange.

Sir William Stanley.
John, Lord Dynham.
Robert Willoughby, Lord Brooke.
Giles, Lord Daubeny.
Sir Edward Poynings.
Sir Edward Woodvile.
Sir Gilbert Talbot, of Grafton
Sir John Cheyney.
Sir Richard Guilford.
Sir Thomas Lovell.
Sir Thomas Brandon.
Sir Reginald Bray.
Sir Rees ap Thomas.
Sir John Savage.
Sir Richard Poole.

Fifty-two Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King Henry VIII.

Charles V. Emperor of Germany.
Ferdinand, King of Hungary.
Francis, King of France.
Emanuel, King of Portugal.
James, King of Scotland.
Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, &c.
Julian de Medicis.
Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford.
Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.
John Sutton, Earl of Northumberland.
Anna, Duke of Montmorency.
Henry Courtney, Earl of Devonſhire.

William Parr, Earl of Eſſex.
William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester.
William Howard, Earl of Surrey.
Thomas Bullen, Earl of Wiltſhire.
William Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel.
John Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
Ralph Nevil, Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Francis Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Philip Chabot, Earl of Newblanch.
Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland.
Robert Ratcliff, Viſcount Fitzwater.
Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.
William Fitz Williams, Earl of Southampton.
Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Eſſex.
John Ruſſell, Earl of Bedford.
Thomas Lord Wriotheſley, afterwards Earl of Southampton.
Arthur Plantagenet, Viſcount Liſle.
Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrers, of Chartley, afterwards Viſcount Hereford.
Edward Howard, Admiral of England.
George Nevil, Lord Abergavenny.
Thomas Weſt, Lord de la Warr.
Thomas Dacre, Lord Gilleſland.
Thomas, Lord Darcy.
Edward Sutton, Lord Dudley.
William Blount, Lord Mountjoy.
Edward Stanley, Lord Monteagle.
Sir William Sandes, afterwards Lord Sandes.
Henry, Lord Marney.

Thomas Audley, Lord Audley.
Sir John Gage.
Sir Henry Guilford.
Sir Nicholas Carew.
Sir Anthony Brown.
Sir Thomas Cheney.
Sir Richard Wingfield.
Sir Anthony Wingfield.
Sir Anthony St. Leger.
Sir John Wallop.

Thirteen Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King Edward VI.

Henry II. King of France.
Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk.
Henry Nevil, Earl of Weſtmoreland.
Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby.
Francis Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudely.
Thomas Weſt, Lord de la Warr.
George, Lord Cobham.
Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
William, Lord Paget.
Thomas, Lord Darcy of Chiche.
Sir Andrew Sutton, afterwards Dudley.

Eight Knights, inſtalled in the reign of Queen Mary.

Philip, King of Spain.
Emanuel, Duke of Savoy.
Henry Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex.

Anthony

Anthony Brown, Viſcount Montague.
William, Lord Howard of Effingham.
William, Lord Grey of Wilton.
Edward, Lord Haſtings.
Sir Robert Rocheſter.

Fifty-three Knights, inſtalled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Maximilian, Emperor of Germany.
Charles IX. King of France.
Henry III. King of France and Poland.
Frederick, King of Denmark.
Adolphus, Duke of Holſtein.
John Caſimir, Count Palatine.
Francis, Duke of Montmorency.
Thomas, Duke of Norfolk.
Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg.
William Parr, Marquis of Northampton.
Thomas Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
George Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.
William Somerſet, Earl of Worceſter.
Henry Manners, Earl of Rutland.
William Haſtings, Earl of Huntingdon.
Ambroſe Sutton, Earl of Warwick.
Francis Ruſſell, Earl of Bedford.
Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Robert Sutton, Earl of Leiceſter.
Walter Devereux, Earl of Eſſex.
Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland.

Henry Radcliff, Earl of Suſſex.
Robert Devereux, Earl of Eſſex.
Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond and Oſſory.
Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewſbury.
George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.
Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
Edward Somerſet, Earl of Worceſter.
Robert Ratcliff, Earl of Suſſex.
William Stanley, Earl of Derby.
Arthur, Lord Grey of Wilton.
Charles, Lord Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham.
Edmund Bruges, Lord Chandos
Rudolph, Emperor of Germany.
Henry Cary, Lord Hunſdon.
William Cecil, Lord Burghley.
William Brooke, Lord Cobham.
Henry, Lord Scroope, of Bolton.
Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorſet.
Henry IV. King of France.
Thomas, Lord Burgh.
Edmund Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.
Thomas Lord Howard, of Walden.
George Cary, Lord Hunſdon.
Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy.
Henry Brooke, Lord Cobham.
Thomas Lord Scroope, of Bolton.
Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley and Earl of Exeter.
Sir Henry Sidney.
Sir Chriſtopher Hattor
Sir Francis Knolle.
Sir Henry Lee.

Twenty-ſix Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King James I.

Chriſtian IV. King of Denmark.
Charles Prince of Wales, afterwards King of England.
James, Duke of York.
Frederick, Count Palatine.
Maurice, Prince of Orange.
Chriſtian, Duke of Brunſwick.
Frederick, Duke of Wirtemberg.
Ulricus, Duke of Holſtein.
Ludovicus, Duke of Lenox.
Henry Wriotheſley, Earl of Southampton.
John Erſkin, Earl of Marr.
William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton.
Robert Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury.
Thomas Howard, Viſcount Bindon.
George Hume, Earl of Dunbar.
Philip Herbert, Earl of Montgomery.
Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel.
Robert Carr, Viſcount Rocheſter, afterwards Earl of Somerſet.
Thomas Erſkin, Viſcount Fenton.
William Lord Knolles, afterwards Earl of Banbury.
Francis, Earl of Rutland.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.
Robert Sidney, Earl of Leiceſter.
James, Marquis of Hamilton.
Eſme Stuart, Duke of Lenox.

Twenty-five Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King Charles I.

Guſtavus, King of Sweden.
Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
Henry, Prince of Orange.
Claude de Lorain, Duke of Chevreuſe.
William Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury.
James Hay, Earl of Carliſle.
Edward Sackville, Earl of Dorſet.
Henry Rich, Earl of Holland.
Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkſhire.
Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk.
William Compton, Earl of Northampton.
Richard Weſton, Earl of Portland.
Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindſey.
William Cecil, Earl of Exeter.
James, Marquis of Hamilton.
James Stewart, Duke of Lenox.
Henry Danvers, Earl of Derby.
William Douglas, Earl of Morton.
Algernon Percy, Earl of Northumberland.
Charles, Prince of Wales, afterwards King of England.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
James, Duke of York, afterwards King of England.
Rupert, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
William, Prince of Orange.
Bernard, Duke D'Eſpernon.

Forty-ſeven Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King Charles II.

Maurice, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
James Butler, Duke of Ormand.
Edward, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.
William, Duke of Hamilton.
Thomas Wriotheſley, Earl of Southampton
William Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle.
James Graham, Marquis of Montroſe.
James Stanley, Earl of Derby.
George Digby, Earl of Briſtol.
Henry, Duke of Glouceſter.
Henry-Charles, Prince of Tarente.
William de Naſſau, Prince of Orange.
Frederick, Marquis of Brandenburgh.
John Gaſper, Count de Granville.
George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.
Edward Montague, Earl of Sandwich.
William Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.
Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond.
Montague Bertie, Earl of Lindſey.
Edward Montague, Earl of Mancheſter.
William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
Chriſtian, King of Denmark.
James Scot, Duke of Monmouth.
James Stewart, Duke of Cambridge.
Charles XI. King of Sweden.
John George, Duke of Saxony.

Chriſ-

Chriſtopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle.
John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale.
James Cecil, Earl of Saliſbury.
Henry Somerſet, Marquis of Worceſter.
Thomas Butler, Earl of Oſſory.
William Ruſſell, Earl of Bedford.
Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington.
Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans.
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Cleveland.
John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave.
Henry Cavendiſh, Duke of Newcaſtle.
Thomas Oſborne, Earl of Danby.
Charles, Count Palatine of the Rhine.
Henry Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Richmond.
William, Duke of Hamilton.
George, Prince of Denmark.
George Fitz-Roy, Duke of Northumberland.
Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerſet.

Five Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King James II.

Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rocheſter.
Henry Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough
Lewis Durasfort, Earl of Feverſham.
Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.

Fifteen Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King William and Queen Mary.

James Butler, Duke of Ormond.
Frederick, Duke of Schomberg.

William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire.
Charles Sackville, Duke of Dorſet.
William, Duke of Brunſwick.
John George, Duke of Saxony.
Charles, Duke of Shrewſbury.
Frederick I. King of Pruſſia.
William, ſon of Princeſs Anne.
William Bentinck, Earl of Portland.
John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle.
Thomas Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.
Arnold Jooſt Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.
James Douglas, Duke of Queenſbury.
George Lewis, Elector of Brunſwick, afterwards King of England.

Thirteen Knights, inſtalled in the reign of Queen Anne.

Wriotheſley Ruſſell, Duke of Bedford.
John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough.
Mynhardt, Duke of Schomberg.
Sidney, Lord Godolphin.
George Auguſtus, Elector of Hanover, afterwards King of England.
William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire.
John Campbell, Duke of Argyle.
Henry Grey, Earl of Kent.
Henry Somerſet, Duke of Beaufort.
Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
John Paulet, Earl Paulet.
Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford.
Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough.

Twenty-

Twenty-one Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King George I.

Thoſe with * before their names are the preſent Knights Thoſe with † died before inſtalled.

Charles Pawlet, Duke of Bolton.
John Manners, Duke of Rutland.
Lionel Sackville, Earl of Dorſet.
Charles Montagu, Earl of Hallifax.
Frederick Lewis, Prince of Brunſwick.
Erneſt Auguſtus, Duke of York.
Charles Beauclerc, Duke of St. Albans.
John Montagu, Duke of Montagu.
Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcaſtle.
James Berkeley, Earl of Berkeley.
Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton.
Charles Spencer, Earl of Sunderland.
Charles Fitz-Roy, Duke of Grafton.
Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln.
Charles Paulet, Duke of Bolton.
John Manners, Duke of Rutland.
John Kerr, Duke of Roxborough.
Richard Lumley, Earl of Scarborough.
Charles, Viſcount Townſhend.
Charles Lenox, Duke of Richmond.
Sir Robert Walpole.

Thirty-three Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King George II.

Wiliam Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.
Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of Cheſterfield.

Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington.
William Charles Henry Friſo, Prince of Orange.
William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire.
Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington.
William Capel, Earl of Eſſex.
James, Earl Waldegrave.
Charles Beauclerc, Duke of St. Albans.
Charles Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.
Evelyn Pierpoint, Duke of Kingſton.
William Bentinck, Duke of Portland.
* George, Prince of Wales, now King
Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.
Charles, Margrave of Anſpach.
* Frederick, Prince of Heſſe-Caſſel.
* Thomas Oſborne, Duke of Leeds.
John Ruſſell, Duke of Bedford.
William-Ann Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.
John, Earl Granville.
Edward Auguſtus, ſecond ſon of Frederick Prince of Wales, afterwards Duke of York.
* William, Prince of Orange.
* Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcaſtle.
Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchilſea.
* George Montagu, Earl of Cardigan, now Duke of Montague.
William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire.
Henry Howard, Earl of Carliſle.
* Hugh Percy, now Duke of Northumberland.
* Francis, Earl of Hertford.
James, Earl Waldegrave.

* Fer-

* Ferdinand, Prince of Brunſwick.
Charles Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.
Richard Grenville, Earl Temple.

Ten Knights, inſtalled in the reign of King George III.

* William-Henry, of Brunſwick, third ſon of Frederick Prince of Wales, now Duke of Glouceſter.
* John Stuart, Earl of Bute.
* George, Prince of Wales.
* Frederick, Biſhop of Oſnabruck.
* Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, fourth ſon of Frederick Prince of Wales.
* Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
* William Charles Frederick, hereditary Prince of Brunſwick.
George Keppel, Earl of Albemarle.
* George Spencer, Duke of Marlborough.
* Auguſtus Henry, Duke of Grafton.
* Granville Leveſon, Earl Gower.
† Henry, Earl of Suffolk and Berkſhire.
† William, Earl of Rochford.
† George, Earl of Hallifax.

The following are not inſtalled.

* Frederick North (commonly called Lord North), ſon and heir apparent to Francis, Earl of Guilford.
* Thomas, Viſcount Weymouth.
* Charles, Duke of Richmond.
* William, Duke of Devonſhire.
* Charles, Duke of Rutland.

* William, Earl of Shelburne.

* William-Henry of Brunſwick, third ſon of King George III.

Dr. Brownlow North, Biſhop of Wincheſter, *Prelate of the Order.*

Hon. Dr. Shute Barrington, Biſhop of Saliſbury, *Chancellor.*

Hon. and Rev. John Harley, D. D. *Regiſter.*

Ralph Bigland, Eſq. *Garter Principal King of Arms*

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. *Uſher of the Black Ro*

FEES

FEES

Due to the King's ſervants from all perſons that receive the honour of Knighthood.

	£.	s.	d.
To the Earl Marſhal of England	3	13	4
To the Kings, Heralds, and Purſuivants of Arms	8	10	0
To the Gentlemen Uſhers of the privy chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters	5	0	0
To the Grooms of the Privy Chamber	5	0	0
To the Gentlemen Uſhers Quarter Waiters	4	0	0
To the Knight Harbinger	3	6	8
To the Gentlemen and Yeomen Harbingers	5	6	8
To the Serjeant at Arms	5	0	0
To the Robes office	4	0	0
To the Pages of the Bed Chamber	4	0	0
To the King's Barber.	1	0	0
To the Wardrobe office	2	5	4
To the Serjeant and office of the Trumpet	3	0	0
To the Gentlemen of the Cellar and Buttery	1	12	0
To the Sewers of the Bed Chamber	2	0	0
To the Grooms of the Chamber	1	0	0
To the Serjeant Porter	1	0	0
To the Porters at the Gate	1	0	0
To the Yeomen Uſhers	1	0	0
To the Yeomen of the Month	1	16	0
To the Cloſet Keeper of the Books, &c.	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Ways	0	10	0
To the Surveyor of the Dreſſer, &c.	0	10	0
To the Pages of the Preſence	0	10	0
To the Drum Major	0	13	4
To the King's Footmen	0	2	0
To the King's Coachmen	0	10	0
To the Corporals of the Guards of the King's body	5	0	0
	76	15	4

Note. There is alſo to the ſix pages of the Bed Chamber three pounds more if Knighted within the Verge thereof. } 79 15

Inſtal-

Inſtallation Fees and Dues to the Officers and College of Windſor, paid by the Knights of the Order of the Garter. (From Pote's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Windſor Caſtle.)

Dean and Canons.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	20	0	0
A Stranger Prince	10	0	0
A Prince of Wales	20	0	0
A Duke	10	0	0
A Marquis	8	6	8
An Earl	6	13	4
A Viſcount	5	16	8
A Baron	5	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	3	6	8

The Choir of Windſor.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	16	0	0
A Stranger Prince	8	10	0
A Prince of Wales	16	0	0
A Duke.	8	10	0
A Marquis	6	15	0
An Earl	5	10	0
A Viſcount	4	0	0
A Baron	4	0	0
A Knight Batchelor.	3	0	0

Regiſter of the Order.

Inſtallation Fees.	£.	s.	d.		Fees for each Knight's Robe.	£.	s.	d.
A Knight Batchelor	0	13	4			28	0	0
A Baron	0	13	4			30	0	0
A Viſcount	0	13	4			32	0	0
An Earl	0	13	4	and		34	0	0
A Marquis	0	13	4			36	0	0
A Duke	0	13	4			38	0	0
A Prince	0	13	4			40	0	0

Garter.

Fees for each Knight's Robe.

	£.	s.	d.
A Prince of Wales	60	0	0
A Duke	55	0	0
A Marquis	50	0	0
An Earl	45	0	0
A Viſcount	40	0	0
A Baron	35	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	30	0	0

Garter's Fees for Inſtallation.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	30	0	0
A Stranger Prince	20	0	0
A Prince of Wales	40	0	0
A Duke	35	0	0
A Marquis	30	0	0
An Earl	25	0	0
A Viſcount	20	0	0
A Baron	15	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	10	0	0

Black Rod's Fees.

	£.	s.	d.
A Stranger King	20	0	0
A Stranger Prince	20	0	0
A Prince of Wales	40	0	0
A Duke	20	0	0
A Marquis	18	0	0
An Earl	16	0	0
A Viſcount	14	0	0
A Baron	12	0	0
A Knight Batchelor	10	0	0

Fees to the Sovereign's Servants, to be paid by every Knight of the Order of the Garter.

	Prince.			Duke.			Marquis.			Earl.			Vifcount.			Baron.			Kt. Bart.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To the Wardrobe	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	5	0
To the Trumpets	12	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
To the Serjeant Trumpeter	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
To the Muficians, four Companies	16	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	3	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Knight Harbinger	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8
Drum and Fifes	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
To the Porters	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Maſter Cook	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Serjeant Porter	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Veſtry	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yeomen Harbingers	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Uſhers of the Hall	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Grooms of the Chamber	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yeomen Uſhers	6	13	4	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Quarter Waiters	8	16	0	4	8	4	3	16	8	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Sewers	8	0	0	4	8	4	3	16	8	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Buttery	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pantry	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cellar	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
	103	16	0	54	10	0	46	15	0	39	0	0	35	6	8	30	16	8	26	11	8

Fees Due to the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod for Inſtallment of Knights of the Garter.

	£.	s.	d.
The Prince 100 marks	66	13	4
A Duke	20	0	0
A Marquis 25 Marks	16	13	4
An Earl 20 Marks	12	13	4

Note, three cuſhions after their inſtallments are his Fees.

The Lodge and little Park at Windſor belongs to him as being appointed him by the Order, with the meads. The Hay is diſpoſed of by him. The Deer being ſerved, he has the of keeping twelve Milch Kine. The Vineyard belongs to him, for which the King having the Houſe for ſeveral offices, as Gentleman-Uſher in the Caſtle, he hath two Fee Bucks and two Fee Does.

At the Arraignment of any Knight of the Garter, his upper Robe belongs to him.

When he is ſent abroad to any Prince with the Garter, and an Order that he is to be employed, his allowance for ordinary and extraordinary is from his Majeſty, per Diem £. 4.

KNIGHTS BANNERETS.

KNIGHTS BANNERETS.

THIS Order is certainly honourable, becauſe conferred upon ſome heroick action performed in the field. *Selden* ſays, the firſt account of this dignity of honour is in the reign of Edward the Firſt, in the account of his Wardrobe.

That Knights Bannerets were next to Barons in dignity appears by the ſtatute made in the fifth year of King Richard II. *Stat.* 2. *Chap.* 4. by which ſtatute, ſuch Bannerets were anciently called by ſummons to Parliament; they ſtill continue the next degree to the nobility, are allowed to bear Arms with ſupporters; they take place of Baronets, and anciently had Knights Batchelors and Eſquires to ſerve under them.

King Charles I. did, by his letters patents, ordain that the wives of Bannerets and their heirs male ſhould have the precedency as well after as before the deaths of their huſbands, if they ſhould happen to ſurvive, before the wives of all thoſe of whom the Knights Baronets and their heirs male had the precedency, and even before the wives of Knights Baronets *.

Bannerets have no particular badge worn on their Garments, but in England their arms are painted on a banner placed in the paws of the ſupporters to their arms.

The ceremony of their creation is thus: The King, or his General, at the head of his army, drawn up in order of battle after a victory, under the royal ſtandard diſplayed, attended by all the officers and nobility preſent, receives the Knight, led between two Knights,

* Chamberlayne's Preſent State of Great Britain.

car-

carrying his pennon of arms in his hand, the Heralds walking before him, who proclaim his valiant atchievements, for which he has deſerved to be made a Knight Banneret, and to diſplay his banner in the field; then the King or the General ſays to him, *Advances toy Banneret*, and cauſes the point of his pennon to be rent off; then the new Knight, having the trumpets before him ſounding, the nobility and officers bearing him company, is ſent back to his tent, where they are all entertained.

The words the Herald ſays to the King or his General, upon preſenting the Knight, are theſe;

"May it pleaſe your Grace to underſtand, that this "Gentleman hath ſhewed himſelf valiant in the field, "and for ſo doing deſerveth to be advanced to the de- "gree of a Khight Banneret, as worthy from hence- "forth to bear a banner in the war."

The Heralds that conducted him were to receive for their fees three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence; and if he was before a Knight Batchelor, then he was to pay to the trumpets twenty ſhillings.

In the year 1773, at a review of the Royal Navy at Portſmouth, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to confer the honour of Knights Banneret, on the following flag officers and commanders under the royal ſtandard, who kneeling, kiſſed hands upon the occaſion; viz. Admirals, Pye and Spry; Captains, Knight, Bickerton, and Vernon.

THE

THE

MOST HONOURABLE ORDER

OF

THE BATH.

The Star and Collar of the Order of the Bath

CREATION OF THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

GEORGE, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our Royal Predeceſſors, upon divers wiſe and honourable conſiderations, have, on occaſion of certain auguſt ſolemnities, conferred, with great ſtate, upon their Royal Iſſue male, the Princes of the Blood Royal, ſeveral of their Nobility, Principal Officers, and other Perſons diſtinguiſhed by their birth, quality, and perſonal merit, that degree of Knighthood which hath been denominated *The Knighthood of the Bath*; We, being moved by the ſame conſiderations, do hereby declare our Royal intention, not only to re-eſtabliſh and ſupport the ſaid honour of Knighthood in its former luſtre and dignity, but to erect the ſame into a regular Military Order: and accordingly, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, and by virtue of our Royal Prerogative, being the fountain of honour, we have inſtituted, erected, conſtituted, and created, and by theſe our letters patents do inſtitute, erect, conſtitute, and create, a Military Order of Knighthood, to be, and be called for ever hereafter by the name and title of *The Order of the Bath*; whereof we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, Kings of this realm, for ever ſhall be Sove-

reigns; which ſaid Order ſhall conſiſt of a Great Maſter, to continue during the pleaſure of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, and thirty-ſix companions, to be from time to time nominated and appointed by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, wherein a ſucceſſion ſhall be always regularly continued: which ſaid Order ſhall be governed by ſtatutes and ordinances, to be from time to time made, ordained, altered, and abrogated, by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at our and their pleaſure. And to the end that ſuch ſtatutes may be legally eſtabliſhed, we, following the example of our royal predeceſſor King Edward the Third, of glorious memory, founder of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who gave ſanction to the ſtatutes of that order, by affixing to them the ſeal, which had been by his command made and appointed for the ſame Order, do hereby direct and appoint, that a ſeal ſhall be immediately engraven, having upon one ſide the repreſentation of our royal Perſon on horſeback in armour, the ſhield *Azure*, three Imperial crowns *Or*, the arms uſually aſcribed to the renowned King Arthur, with this circumſcription, *Sigillum Honoratiſſimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo*; and on the reverſe the ſame arms empaling our royal arms: and our Royal will and pleaſure is, that the ſaid ſeal ſhall for ever hereafter be the ſeal of the ſaid Order of the Bath; and that the ſtatutes, to be perpetually and inviolably obſerved within the ſaid Order, ſhall be eſtabliſhed, and ſealed by and with the ſame ſeal. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, declare and ordain, that the ſaid ſtatutes, ſo to be given by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to which the ſaid ſeal ſhall be

affixed,

affixed, ſhall be of the ſame force and validity, as if the ſame ſtatutes, and every article of them, had been verbatim recited in theſe our letters patents, and had been paſſed under the great ſeal of this our realm. And further we do hereby ordain, conſtitute, nominate, and appoint, our right truſty and right entirely-beloved couſin John Duke of Montagu to be the firſt Great Maſter of the ſaid Order, to hold the ſaid office during our pleaſure, with ſuch powers, privileges, and emoluments, and ſubject to ſuch regulations, as ſhall be for that purpoſe appointed in the ſtatutes to be eſtabliſhed by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, as aforeſaid. And whereas it is abſolutely neceſſary for the dignity and ſervice of this order, that there ſhould be Officers peculiarly appropriated thereto, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will and ordain, that there ſhall be for ever hereafter a Dean, Regiſter, King of Arms, Genealogiſt, Secretary, Uſher, and Meſſenger, of and belonging to the ſaid Order, whoſe reſpective duties, privileges, emoluments, and perquiſites, ſhall be particularly expreſſed and declared in the ſaid ſtatutes. And we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, conſtitute, create, and appoint, the Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's, Weſtminſter, for the time being, to be for ever hereafter Dean of the ſaid Order; and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant full power and authority to the Great Maſter of the ſaid Order, for the time being, to conſtitute, nominate, and appoint, under the ſeal hereby appointed for the ſaid Order, a Regiſter, King of Arms, Genealogiſt, Secretary, Uſher,

and

and Meſſenger, of the ſaid Order; and from time to time to fill up the places of ſuch Officers upon vacancies, according to ſuch rules and directions as ſhall for that purpoſe be laid down and expreſſed in the ſaid ſtatutes to be given as aforeſaid. And to the end that the reſpective fees, to be paid to the ſeveral Officers of the ſaid Order of the Bath, by ſuch perſons as ſhall be nominated unto, and accept the honour of a companion of the ſaid Order, may be certain and fixed; we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will and declare, that all ſuch fees ſhall be ſpecially and particularly aſcertained and eſtabliſhed in and by the ſtatutes to be given and ordained to and for the ſaid Order, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, under the ſeal hereby appointed for the ſaid Order, and ſhall be of the like force and effect as if the ſame had been particularly expreſſed and ſet forth in theſe our letters patents. And laſtly, we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, that theſe our letters patents, or the inrolment or exemplification thereof, ſhall be, in and by all things, good, firm, valid, ſufficient, and effectual in the law, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, any omiſſion, imperfection, defect, matter, cauſe, or thing, whatſoever, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of May, in the eleventh year of our reign.

By writ of Privy Seal,

BISSE and BRAY.

GEORGE

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of GOD, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, To all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Greeting. Whereas we are reſolved to advance the honour and ſplendour of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath; we, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in conſequence of the power reſerved to us in the ſtatutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, That the following articles and explanations are, and ſhall be always, deemed to be part and parcel of the ſtatutes to be perpetually obſerved.

Firſt, It is our royal pleaſure, and we hereby enjoin, That the Maſter of our jewel-houſe for the time being ſhall, upon the warrant of the Great Maſter of this Order, provide for every Companion that is, or ſhall be, elected into this Order, a collar of gold of thirty ounces troy weight; which collar ſhall be compoſed of ſeveral imperial crowns of gold, tied or linked with gold knots enamelled white, repreſenting the white laces mentioned in the antient ceremonials of conferring the Knghthood of the Bath; which ſaid collar having the badge or ſymbol of this Order thereto pendent, the Companions are and ſhall be obliged to wear upon all feſtivals, proceſſions of inſtallations, and other ceremonies relating to this Order, and alſo in preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon ſuch other feaſts uſually termed Collar days, when the Knights of our moſt noble Order of the Garter attend our royal perſon

inveſted with their collars; and that the ſaid collar may for the future be repreſented upon pictures, limnings, ſculptures, and monuments, of theſe Companions; which collar ſhall not be alienated for any cauſe whatever; but the executors, or adminiſtrators, of every deceaſed Companion, ſhall return the ſame within three months to the Great Maſter of this Order.

Secondly, We likewiſe hereby declare it to be our royal pleaſure, that the banner, which ſhall be placed over the ſtall of each Companion of this Order, ſhall be two yards in length, and one yard three quarters in breadth, fringed about with red and white ſilk; and that, in the loweſt margin, the name and title of the companion ſhall be inſcribed with letters of gold, upon a black ground; and that the creſt, helmet, and ſword, ſhall likewiſe be affixed to the ſtall of every Knight, and be removed in like manner as the plates, according to the fourteenth article of the ſtatutes: and that, after the deaths of the Companions, theſe banners, creſts, helmets, and ſwords, (being firſt offered in ſolemn manner) ſhall then be hung up about the pillars, or in ſome other convenient place, towards the weſt end of the Abbey-church of Weſtminſter, to remain to poſterity, for the memorial of the deceaſed Knights, as a public teſtimony of their honour. And we hereby direct, that the banner of our royal arms, being two yards and a half long, and two yards in breadth, ſhall be embroidered upon velvet, which, with our creſt, helmet, and ſword, ſhall be hung over our ſtall.

Thirdly, Whereas ſome perſons may be elected into this order, who, by reaſon of our employments in the

ſervice

ſervice of the Crown, by ſickneſs, or other unforeſeen accidents, may be neceſſarily prevented from attending their inſtallations in perſon, within the time limited; we hereby decree, that ſuch perſons, having actually received the honour of Knighthood, and a diſpenſation for the non-obſervance of any rites belonging to the Knighthood of the Bath, and having alſo obtained permiſſion under the ſeal of the Order, ſhall and may ſubſtitute and appoint a perſon of honour, being a Knight, to be his proxy or deputy, to be inſtalled for him; which deputy, having the mantle upon his right arm, ſhall proceed, from the door of the Chapter-houſe, unto the ſtall of his principal, and ſhall there be inſtalled in the manner directed by the ſtatutes, holding the mantle on his arm, and ſhall take the oath in the name of the Companion: and ſuch Companion ſhall thereby be as fully inveſted with the ſaid Order, as if he had been inſtalled in perſon, in the manner before mentioned in the eighth article.

Fourthly, We hereby ordain and enjoin, that over and above the fees determined by theſe our ſtatutes, every perſon elected, or to be elected, into this moſt honourable Order, ſhall alſo regularly pay all ſuch other fees, as have been ſettled by our royal predeceſſors, by grants under the great ſeal, upon the reception of the Knighthood of the Bath; and until all fees are fully and actually diſcharged, no banner, helmet, ſword, or plate, of any Companion of this Order, ſhall be ſet up, or permitted to remain, in the chapel of King Henry the Seventh.

Given under our ſign manual, this firſt day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

IT is our royal will and pleaſure, that the Knights Companions of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, appointed, by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall, for their greater diſtinction and honour, upon all occaſions whatſoever, bear and uſe ſupporters to their arms: and therefore we, by theſe preſents, direct and command our *Garter Principal King of Arms* for the time being, and his ſucceſſors in that office, to grant ſupporters to all Companions of our ſaid Order, who are or ſhall not be entitled to bear ſupporters by virtue of their peerages.

Given under our ſign manual, this ſecond day of June, in the eleventh year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, to all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas we have been graciouſly pleaſed, and by the ſtatutes of the ſaid Order, to enjoin the maſter of our jewel-houſe for the time being, upon warrant from the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order, to provide for every Companion, who is, or ſhall be elected into the Order aforeſaid, a collar of gold of thirty ounces, troy weight, having the badge or ſymbol of

the Order thereto pendent (ſee plate 3.): Now it is our royal will and pleaſure, and we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in purſuance of the powers reſerved to us by the ſaid ſtatutes, ordain and appoint, that the following article and explanations are, and ſhall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the ſtatutes to be perpetually obſerved within our ſaid Order, *viz.*

"That each of the ſaid collars ſhall be compoſed of "nine imperial crowns of gold, and of eight gold "roſes and thiſtles, iſſuing from a gold ſceptre, ena- "melled in their proper colours, tied or linked toge- "ther with ſeventeen gold knots, enamelled white."

Given at our court at Hanover, the ſixteenth day of November, 1725, O. S. in the twelfth year of our reign.

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the moſt honourable Order of the Bath, to all perſons, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas we are firmly reſolved, according to our former declarations, to ſupport and advance the honour, dignity, and ſplendour, of this moſt honourable Order; we, by virtue of our prerogative, and in conſequence of the power reſerved and veſted in us by our letters patent, under our great ſeal, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles, additions,

and explanations, are, and for the future ſhall be taken and deemed to be, part and parcel of the ſtatutes to be inviolably and perpetually obſerved within this moſt honourable Order.

Firſt, Whereas we declared our royal pleaſure, that the Companions of this our moſt honourable Order of the Bath ſhould be obliged to wear their collars upon all feſtivals, proceſſions, inſtallations, and other ceremonies relating to this Order, and alſo in preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon ſuch other feaſts, uſually termed Collar days, when the Knights of our moſt noble Order of the Garter attend our royal perſon inveſted with their collars; in conſideration of this our former direction and injunction, we hereby decree, determine, and ordain, that upon all ſuch Collar days the Knights Companions of this our moſt honourable Order of the Bath, for the time being, ſhall have and enjoy the privilege of waiting upon the royal perſon of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all proceſſions to, and returns from, the royal chapel, in a ſeparate claſs by themſelves, going two in breaſt when the companions are fellows, otherwiſe ſingle, according to the ſituation of their reſpective ſtalls; and ſhall thus place and range themſelves next to, and immediately below Privy Counſellors; with permiſſion however to ſuch Companions who are, or ſhall hereafter be, entitled to an higher precedency, by their peerages, offices, or the eminencies of their births, to place and range themſelves, in ſuch proceſſions, according to the reſpective ſtate or degree due to them by virtue thereof.

Secondly,

Secondly, Whereas the Great Maſter of our ſaid moſt honourable Order of the Bath, in purſuance of our letters patent under our great ſeal, did conſtitute a *Genealogiſt*, create a *King of Arms*, and appoint a *Gentleman-Uſher*; and we, for the dignity of the ſaid Order, being reſolved to inveſt theſe three officers with larger powers than are contained in our former ſtatutes, do therefore, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and eſpecial grace, hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, make, ordain, conſtitute, erect, and appoint, our truſty and well-beloved ſervant John Anſtis, jun. eſq. the preſent *Genealogiſt* of this our moſt honourable Order of the Bath, our *Herald of Arms*, with our dear entirely-beloved grandſon Prince William, firſt and principal Companion of our ſaid moſt honourable Order, and with the firſt and principal Companion thereof for the time being, by the ſtyle and title of *Blanc Courſier*; and by theſe preſents do appoint, commiſſion, empower, and direct, the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to ſignify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general, our royal will and command under the ſeal of our ſaid Order, forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal ſignature to paſs under our great ſeal, containing our grant to the ſaid John Anſtis, jun. of the aforeſaid office of *Blanc Courſier*, in the manner above ſpecified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predeceſſors, or of any of them, under any denomination whatſoever, with any Prince of the Blood Royal, or by any other Herald of any Prince, Duke, or Earl, of the Blood Royal, or

by any other Herald of any Nobleman whatever; to have and to hold the ſaid office of *Blanc Courſier*, during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto appertaining, with the yearly ſalary of forty marks, payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as other our Heralds now receive; in which ſaid bill our royal pleaſure is, that a clauſe be inſerted, declaring, that, for the honour of our ſaid Order, this office of *Blanc Courſier* our Herald ſhall for the future be inſeparably annexed, united, and perpetually conſolidated, with the office of *Genealogiſt* of our ſaid moſt honourable Order of the Bath. And we hereby alſo, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and eſpecial grace, do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, erect, make, conſtitute, and ordain, our truſty and well-beloved ſervant Grey Longueville, Eſq. *Bath King of Arms* of our moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, *Glouceſter King of Arms* and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; which ſaid office of *Glouceſter* is now vacant, and in our diſpoſal: and we do appoint and direct the Great Maſter of this our Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to ſignify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general our royal will and command, under the ſeal of our ſaid Order, immediately to prepare a bill for our royal ſignature to paſs our great ſeal, containing our grant of the ſaid office of *Glouceſter*, in the manner above ſpecified, to the ſaid Grey Longueville, *Bath King of Arms* of our moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, with all rights, privileges, and immunities, thereunto belonging; to have and to hold the ſame, during his good behaviour, in as full

and

and ample manner as Richard Champney, or any other, ever had, or ought to have enjoyed the ſame, with the yearly ſalary of forty pounds payable out of the Exchequer of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as other our provincial King of Arms are entitled to receive; in which ſaid bill our royal will and pleaſure is, that there ſhall be clauſes inſerted, empowering the ſaid *Glouceſter* to grant arms and creſts to perſons reſiding within our dominions of Wales, either jointly with our *Garter* principal King of Arms, or ſingly by himſelf, with the conſent, and at the pleaſure, of our Earl Marſhal, or his deputy, for the time being; and that for the future this office of *Glouceſter* ſhall be inſeparably annexed, united, and perpetually conſolidated, with the office of *Bath King of Arms* of the moſt honourable military Order of the *Bath* and *Glouceſter* King of Arms, and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; and which ſaid *Bath King of Arms*, for the dignity of this moſt honourable Order, ſhall in all aſſemblies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedency above and before all other provincial Kings of Arms whatever. And we likewiſe, of our certain knowledge, mere motion, and eſpecial grace, do hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, make, ordain, conſtitute, erect, and appoint, our truſty and well-beloved ſervant Edmond Sawyer, Eſq. Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod of our moſt honourable Order of the Bath, our Herald of Arms, with the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order for the time being by the ſtyle and title of *Brunſwick*: and by theſe preſents we do appoint, empower, and direct, the Great Maſte

Maſter of our ſaid Order, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to ſignify to our Attorney or Solicitor-general, under the ſeal of our ſaid Order, our royal pleaſure and command forthwith to prepare a bill for our royal ſignature to paſs under great ſeal, containing our grant to the ſaid Edmond Sawyer of the office of *Brunſwick* in the manner before ſpecified, with that title, and all rights, privileges, and immunities, heretofore enjoyed by any Herald of our predeceſſors, or of any of them under any denomination whatſoever, with any Duke, or other Nobleman, or by any Herald of any Duke, or other Nobleman, to have and to hold the ſaid office of Brunſwick during his good behaviour, with all rights thereto belonging, with the like yearly ſalary of forty marks, payable out of the exchequer of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as other our heralds now receive; in which ſaid bill our royal pleaſure is, that a clauſe be inſerted, declaring, that, for the honour of our ſaid Order, this office of *Brunſwick* Herald ſhall for the future be inſeparably annexed, united, and perpetually conſolidated, with the office of Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod of our ſaid moſt honourable Order of the Bath: and that in theſe ſeveral bills all ſuch other proper and beneficial clauſes ſhall be recited, as our Attorney or Solicitor-general ſhall judge fit and convenient for making theſe our ſeparate grants more firm, valid, and effectual in the law. And our will and pleaſure being, that theſe three officers ſhall be formally and regularly created with the ceremonies accuſtomed in thoſe reſpective caſes, we hereby empower, appoint, and direct, the Great Maſter of our

ſaid

ſaid moſt honourable Order of the Bath, for us, and in our name, and by our authority, to ſignify, under the ſeal of our ſaid Order, our royal will and command, to our Earl Marſhal of England, or his deputy, to create the ſaid John Anſtis, jun. the *Genealogiſt* of our moſt honourable Order of the Bath, to be *Blanc Courſier Herald*; Grey Longueville, *Bath*, to be *Hanover Herald*; and, as ſoon as that rite is finiſhed, to create him *Glouceſter King of Arms*, and Edmond Sawyer to be *Brunſwick Herald*, with the due ſolemnities required on ſuch occaſions.

And we hereby decree and ordain, that all the officers of this moſt honourable Order of the Bath ſhall have liberty, at all times and in all places, to wear their reſpective Eſcutcheons appropriated to them ſeparately by the ſtatutes; and that, for the future, the *Genealogiſt*, being created an *Herald*, ſhall upon one ſide of his eſcutcheon bear the impreſſion of the white horſe richly enamelled thereon; *Bath*, being created *Glouceſter*, upon one ſide of his eſcutcheon ſhall bear the arms of Hanover; and the *Gentleman-Uſher*, being created *Brunſwick*, ſhall bear upon one ſide of his eſcutcheon the impreſſion of Charlemagne's crown: for which purpoſes the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order is to iſſue his warrant to the officers of our Jewel-Houſe for the enamelling thereof.

Given under our ſign manual, this fourteenth day of January, 1725.

GEORGE

GEORGE R.

GEORGE, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. and Sovereign of the moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, to all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas we are reſolved to advance the honour of the moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, we by virtue of our royal prerogative, and in conſequence of the power reſerved to us in the ſtatutes, do hereby ordain and enjoin, that the following articles and explanations are, and ſhall be always deemed to be, part and parcel of the ſtatutes to be perpetually obſerved.

Firſt, Whereas, in caſe a war ſhould happen in Europe, we are determined that this realm ſhould be in a poſture of defence againſt the attempts of our enemies, we do hereby declare, ordain, create, conſtitute, and eſtabliſh, that always, from henceforth, every companion of the ſaid moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, in caſe of any danger of invaſion from foreign enemies, or a rebellion at home, whenever they ſhall be ſummoned by the Great Maſter, under the ſeal of the Order, in the Sovereign's name, ſhall maintain, at his own proper coſt and charge, four men at arms, and the Great Maſter ſhall maintain four trumpeters, for any number of days the Sovereign ſhall think proper, not exceeding forty two days in any one year; and ſhall allow to each man at arms two ſhillings a day, for himſelf and horſe, during the ſaid term of forty-two days;

after

after which term of forty-two days, if the ſaid men at arms ſhall be continued in ſervice, they, and their officers, ſhall be paid in the ſame manner as all other the horſe of our armies of Great Britain are paid.

Secondly, That the ſaid men at arms ſhall ſerve within any part of the realm which the Sovereign ſhall think proper, but not out of Great Britain.

Thirdly, That the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order is, and always ſhall be, Captain and Commander in chief of the ſaid men at arms.

Fourthly, That the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order ſhall always appoint, under the ſeal of the Order, the following officers, to lead and command the ſaid men at arms: that is, one captain-lieutenant, who ſhall receive the daily pay of eight of the ſaid men at arms; one lieutenant, who ſhall receive the daily pay of ſeven of the ſaid men at arms; one ſub-lieutenant, who ſhall receive the daily pay of ſix of the ſaid men at arms; one enſign, who ſhall receive the daily pay of four of the ſaid men at arms; one guidon, who ſhall receive the daily pay of four of the ſaid men at arms; and three quarter maſters, who ſhall receive, amongſt them all, the daily pay of ſix of the ſaid men at arms: that three of every four of the ſaid men at arms to be ſo paid by each of the ſaid Companions of the Order, and the four trumpeters to be paid by the Great Maſter, ſhall be clothed in ſcarlet cloth coats and waiſtcoats, with braſs buttons, having the arms of the Order embroidered upon their right ſleeve; that they ſhall each of them have a hat laced with gold lace, a blue cloak, a good and able horſe, with a bit-bridle, ſaddle,

ſaddle, holſters, and bucket, cloak-ſtraps, pectoral and crupper, and a houſing of blue cloth, edged with gold lace, with the arms of the Order embroidered in the corners of the houſing, and a ſkin fixed to the pommel of the ſaddle to cover the piſtols; the whole at the ſole charge of the companion who is to pay the ſaid men at arms.

Fifthly, That each of the ſaid men at arms ſhall be armed with a carbine, a caſe of piſtols, a broad ſword, an iron back and breaſt, and an iron ſcull-cap; and the officers of the ſaid men at arms ſhall each of them be armed with a caſe of piſtols, a broad ſword, an iron back and breaſt, and an iron ſcull-cap; the whole at the charge of the Sovereign of the Order; for which purpoſe the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order is to iſſue his warrant to the officers of our ordnance to provide the ſaid Arms.

Sixthly, That from henceforth there ſhall always be a ſtandard of the ſaid Order, which ſhall be borne by the ſaid men at arms; which ſtandard ſhall be of blue ſilk, edged with a gold fringe, with the arms of the Order embroidered on each ſide of the ſaid ſtandard: for which purpoſe the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order is to iſſue his warrant to the Great Maſter of our wardrobe to provide the ſaid ſtandard.

Seventhly, That whenever the Companions of the ſaid Order ſhall be ſummoned to furniſh the ſaid men at arms, the ſaid Companions ſhall agree upon and appoint a proper perſon to be their treaſurer for the payment of the ſaid men at arms, and their officers; and the Companions ſhall pay into the hands of the ſaid treaſurer

ſurer the forty two days pay for the four men at Arms to be provided and paid by each companion, for which the ſaid treaſurer is to be accountable to the ſaid companions.

Eighthly, That in caſe, when any perſon ſhall be admitted a Knight Companion of the ſaid moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, the Great Maſter of our ſaid Order ſhould, by ſickneſs, or otherwiſe, be prevented from officiating in perſon for the admiſſion of the ſaid Companion; then and in ſuch caſe the ſaid Great Maſter ſhall have the liberty of appointing, under the ſeal of the Order, one of the Companions of the ſaid Order to act as his deputy; and in caſe the Great Maſter ſhall not appoint ſuch a deputy, then ſhall the eldeſt Companion of the Order preſent officiate as Great Maſter, nevertheleſs to be accountable to the Great Maſter for all fees and profits of the Order.

Given under our ſign manual, this twentieth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and twenty ſeven.

The CEREMONIAL of the Knighthood and Inveſtiture of the Earl of *Antrim*, Knight of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, May 5, 1779.

The Dean, the Knights, and the Officers of the Order, attended in the Privy Chamber, in their mantles, collars, &c. and proceeded from thence, after the levee, into the Sovereign's preſence, in the following order, making the uſual reverences.

Gentleman Uſher of the Order, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the ſcarlet rod.

Regiſter and Secretary, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Deputy to Bath King of Arms, in his mantle, chain, and badge, bearing the ribbon and badge of the Order on a velvet cuſhion.

Knights Companions and Knights Elect, according to their ſeniority; juniors firſt.

Knights Elect.

Right Hon. Sir John Irwine.
Sir George Howard.
Sir Robert Gunning.

Knights Companions.

Sir Charles Thompſon.
Sir Ralph Payne.
Sir William Draper.
Earl of Bellamont.
Sir Charles Frederick.
Right Hon. Lord Amherſt.

The

The Biſhop of Rocheſter, *Dean of the Order*, in his mantle, chain, and badge.

Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Earl of Antrim was introduced into the preſence by Sir Charles Thompſon and Sir Ralph Payne, the two junior Knights preſent, preceded by the Gentleman Uſher of the Order, with reverences as before.

The ſword of ſtate was delivered by Sir Charles Frederick, the ſecond Knight in ſeniority; and the Earl of Antrim, kneeling, was knighted therewith; then the Right Hon. Lord Amherſt, the ſenior Knight, preſented the ribbon and badge to the Sovereign; his Majeſty put them over the new Knight's right ſhoulder, who, being thus inveſted, and having kiſſeed his Majeſty's hand, the proceſſion returned to the Privy Chamber in the above order, the Earl of Antrim, the new Knight, preceding the three Knights elect.

The ceremony was performed in his Majeſty's cloſet, ſeveral great Officers of the court being preſent.

THE INSTALLATION

of the Knights Elect of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, held at Weſtminſter, On the 19th of May, 1779.

THE above day being appointed for the inſtallation of the Knights Elect of the moſt Honourable Order of the Bath, ſeveral of the Knights Companions, dreſſed in their ſurcoats of red taffata, lined with white, girt about with a white girdle, and in mantles the ſame as the ſurcoat, made faſt about the neck with a cordon of white ſilk, taſſelled of the ſame and gold, their mantles adorned on the left ſhoulder with the enſign of the Order, viz. *three Imperial Crowns Or, invironed with this motto, "Tria juncta in uno," upon a circle Gules, all upon a ſtar of eight points, Silver*; which is daily worn on the upper garment of each Knight. See plate 3.

The Knights Elect, in their ſurcoats, mantles, and ſpurs, and proxies of the five abſent Knights Elect, each bearing the mantle of his principal on his right arm, met in the Prince's Chamber, at Weſtminſter, where their reſpective Eſquires alſo attended, and went in proceſſion to the South Eaſt door of Weſtminſter-abbey; from thence paſſing down the South ſide aile, and turning through the laſt arch next the great Weſt door, they croſſed the middle aile, and proceeding up the North ſide aile to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the following order:

Six men in crimſon ſilk ſcarves, with long ſtaves, to clear the way, uncovered.

Drums

Drums of his Majeſty's houſehold.

Drum Major.

Kettle-drums and Trumpets.

Serjeant Trumpeter, with his mace.

Twelve Alms-men of the church of Weſtminſter, two and two, in their gowns, having *three Imperial Crowns* embroidered upon that part which covered their right ſhoulders.

The *Meſſenger of the Order* in a ſurcoat of white ſilk, lined with red, having an hood of the ſame; and upon his right ſhoulder the plain eſcutcheon of the Order; viz Azure, three Imperial Crowns, Or.

Eſquires of the Knights Elect, three and three, their caps in their hands.

Eſquires of the Knights Companions, their caps on their heads.

Prebendaries of the church of Weſtminſter, two and two, in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right ſhoulder.

Officers of Arms.

Purſuivants,

in their tabarts.

Heralds,

in tabarts and collars.

Provincial Kings of Arms,

in their tabarts, collars, and badges.

Proxies,

wearing the ſurcoat, and girt with the ſword of the Order, carrying the mantle on their right arms; they had no ſpurs, nor the hat and feather; but walked with a hat in their hands.

Sir George Munro,
for
Sir Hector Munro.

Sir Charles Gould, Knight,
for
Sir Edw. Hughes.

Sir James Duff, Knight,
for
Sir James Harris.

Sir Thomas Fowke, Knight.
for
Sir Henry Clinton.
and
Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple,
for
Sir James Adolphus Oughton.

Knights Elect,
carrying their hats and feathers in their hands.

Earl of Antrim.
Sir William Howe.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Irwine.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Blaquiere.
Sir Robert Gunning.
Sir Guy Carleton.
Sir William Gordon.
Sir George Howard.

Knights Companions,
in the full habit of the Order, with white hats, adorned with a plume of white feathers on their heads.

Sir William Lynch.
Sir Charles Thompson.

Sir Ralph Payne.
Sir John Lindsay.

Earl of Bellamont,
Sir Charles Frederick.
Lord Amherst.
Sir William Draper.
Sir George Warren.
Sir John Gr. Griffin.

Sir

Sir George Pocock.

Gentleman Uſher—Regiſter—Secretary,
each in their mantles and ſurcoats.

Bath King of Arms—Garter—Genealogiſt,
in their mantles and ſurcoats and badges of the Order.

The *Biſhop of Rocheſter*, *Dean of Weſtminſter* and *Dean of the Order*, in his mantle and ſurcoat, like the Companions, with the badge of the Order pendant to a red ribbon, carrying in his right hand the form of the oath and admonition engroſſed upon vellum.

His Royal Highneſs *Prince Frederick*, *Biſhop of Oſnabruck*, firſt and principal Knight Companion (as *Great Maſter*) in the full habit of the Order, with the collar.

It is compoſed of nine Imperial crowns of gold, and eight gold roſes and thiſtles iſſuing from a gold ſceptre, enamelled in proper colours, linked together with ſeventeen gold knots enamelled white, to the centre knot is pendant the badge of the Order; *viz. a roſe iſſuing from the dexter ſide of a ſceptre, and a thiſtle from the ſiniſter, all between three Imperial crowns, placed within the motto of the Order*; *viz.* "*Tria Juncta in Uno.*" *The whole of pure gold.* See plate 3.

Twelve Yeomen of the Guards cloſed the proceſſion.

The Staff Men entered the chapel, and placed themſelves three on each ſide of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in the receſſes of the windows.

The Drums, Kettle Drums, and Trumpets, divided at the doors of the chapel, and formed a paſſage on the outſide.

The

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The Alms-men entered the chapel; and having made joint reverences, firſt to the altar, and then to the Sovereign's ſtall, paſſing ſix on each ſide of King Henry the Seventh's tomb, to the receſſes of the windows;

The Meſſenger, with like reverences, placed himſelf between the altar and the ſtall of the junior Knights.

The Eſquires made like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and ſtood before their reſpective ſeats.

The Prebendaries, after like reverences, went within the rails of the altar.

The Officers of Arms made like reverences together, in the middle of the choir, and ſtood near the foot of the Prince's ſtall.

The Proxies, Knights Elect, and Knights Companions, made their double reverences ſingly or in pairs, according to the method obſerved in the proceſſion, and retired under their reſpective banners, the Knights Companions being covered.

The Regiſter, Secretary, and Uſher, made their double reverences in the middle of the choir, and ſtood before their bench at the foot of the Sovereign's ſtall.

Garter, Genealogiſt, and Bath, did the ſame, and ſtood before their bench.

The *Dean* did the ſame, and ſtood before his chair.

His Royal Highneſs *Prince Frederick, Great Maſter*, having made his double reverences, ſtood under his banner covered.

The doors of the chapel were then cloſed, and the Yeomen remained on the outſide.

The

The anthem being ended, *Bath King of Arms* made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and then bowed to his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, who thereupon made his double reverences under his banner, aſcended into his ſtall, repeated his reverences, and ſat down covered.

Bath then bowed to *Sir George Pocock* ſingly (his Companion not being preſent), who thereupon made his double reverences, aſcended into his ſtall, repeated his reverences, and ſat down covered.

Bath then bowed to *Lord Amherſt* and *Sir John Griffin Griffin*, Companions, who made their double reverences, aſcended their ſtalls, repeated their reverences, and ſat down covered.

In this manner all the *Knights Companions* took their ſtalls, except the two juniors, *Sir William Lynch* and *Sir Charles Thompſon*, who remained under their banners to offer the atchievement of the deceaſed Knights.

The *Knights Elect* and *Proxies* alſo remained under their banners.

Then *Bath*, taking up the banner of the late Earl of Inchiquin, ſenior deceaſed Knight, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where being joined by *Clarencieux King of Arms* and *Richmond Herald*, acting for *Norroy King of Arms*, making their double reverences, he bowed to his Royal Highneſs *Prince Frederick*, as *Great Maſter*.

His Royal Highneſs thereupon deſcended from his ſtall, and making his double reverences, received the banner from *Bath*; and being ſupported by *Clarencieux*

and *Richmond*, carried it, with the point forwards, to the altar, where, with one reverence, he delivered it the *Prebendaries*, and on the return, making double reverences in the middle of the choir, was re-conducted to his ſtall by *Clarencieux* and *Richmond*; and his Royal Highneſs ſat down covered. The organ and other inſtruments accompanied this part of the ceremony with the dead march in the oratorio of Saul.

Bath then took up the banner of the late *Viſcount Fitzwilliam*, the next ſenior deceaſed Knight; and ſtanding between the door of the chapel and the middle of the choir, bowed to the two junior Knights Companions, who, making their double reverences, received the banner from *Bath*; and being preceded by two Heralds, carried it between them to the altar, delivered it to the *Prebendaries*, and, making the uſual reverences, returned to *Bath*.

The banners of all the other deceaſed Knights, viz. *Sir Thomas Whitmore*, the *Earl of Mexborough*, *Lord Onſlow*, *Lord Carysford*, *Sir James Grey*, *Sir William Beauchamp Proctor*, *Sir John Gibbons*, *Sir Charles Saunders*, *Lord Clive*, *Sir John Moore*, and *Sir Charles Montagu*, were offered in like manner by the two junior Knights Companions, preceded by two Heralds; which being done, they aſcended into their ſtalls, making the uſual reverences, and ſat down covered.

Then *Bath* bowed to *Sir Hew Dalrymble*, proxy for *Sir James Adolphus Oughton*, ſenior Knight elect, who thereupon made his double reverences, aſcended into his ſtall, and ſtood therein, holding his hat in his hand.

Then

Then *Bath* bowed to *Sir Robert Gunning* and *Sir George Howard*, who made their double reverences together, aſcended to their ſtalls, and ſtood therein with their hats and feathers in their hands.

In this manner all the *Knights Elect* and *Proxies* aſcended to their ſtalls.

Then *Bath*, carrying the book of the ſtatutes and the great Collar of the Order on a cuſhion, having the *Uſher* on his left hand, and being followed by the *Dean*, proceeded to the middle of the choir, where they made their reverences together.

His Royal Highneſs *Prince Frederick* then made his double reverences, deſcended from his ſtall, and, being followed by the *Dean*, entered into that of *Sir James Adolphus Oughton*, where receiving the book of ſtatutes from *Bath*, his Royal Highneſs preſented it to *Sir Hew Dalrymple*, proxy for Sir James, and the *Dean* adminiſtered the oath; *viz. You ſhall honour God, above all things; you ſhall be ſtedfaſt in the Faith of Chriſt; you ſhall love the King your Sovereign Lord, and him and his right defend to your power: you ſhall defend Maidens, Widows, and Orphans, in their rights; and ſhall ſuffer no extortion, as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this Order unto you, as ever it was to any of your progenitors or others.* Statute of the Order, page twenty-two.

His Royal Highneſs then placed him in the ſeat of his principal, whereupon he roſe up, and made his double reverences; then his Royal Highneſs having ſaluted him, returned with *Bath*, the *Uſher*, and *Dean*,

to

to the middle of the choir, and the proxy sat down uncovered.

His Royal Highneſs next proceeded to the ſtall of *Sir Robert Gunning*, and receiving the book of the ſtatutes from Bath, preſented it to the Knight, and the *Dean* adminiſtered the oath; then the collar being delivered to his Royal Highneſs, he inveſted the Knight therewith, put the hat and feathers on his head, and placed him in his ſeat, who thereupon riſing up, and making his reverences, his Royal Highneſs ſaluted him, and then returned as before to the middle of the choir, and the Knight ſat down covered.

All the *Knights* and *Proxies* having been inſtalled in this manner, his Royal Highneſs returned to his ſtall, where making his reverences, he ſat down covered.

The *Officers* then returned to their ſeats, and the *Sanctus* being ſung, the *Dean* was conducted to the altar by the *Uſher*. During divine ſervice, the Knights put their hats and feathers on the cuſhions before them. Upon the ſentence of the offertory, "*Let your light ſo ſhine*," *&c.* *Bath* proceeded to the middle of the choir, and made his double reverences; then bowing to the *Earl of Antrim*, and *Sir George Munro* proxy for *Sir Hector Munro*, his Lordſhip put on his hat and feather (the proxy remained uncovered), and both making their double reverences together, deſcended into the middle of the choir, repeated their reverences, and withdrew under their banners.

In this manner all the Knights were ſummoned, deſcended from their ſtalls, and ſtood under their banners.

The

The two *Provincial Kings of Arms*, then making their reverences, waited on his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, who, going from under his banner, made a reverence towards the altar (but not to the Sovereign's ſtall), and another reverence at the altar; where, taking off his hat, and kneeling down, he made his offering of gold and ſilver; then riſing up, and putting on his hat, he returned, making his double reverences as he paſſed to his ſtall, wherein he repeated the like reverences, and ſat down, placing his hat on the cuſhion before him.

The reſt of the *Knights*, or *Proxies*, ſingly, or with their Companions, were in like manner conducted to the altar by the *Heralds*; and, after making their offerings, returned, with the like reverences, to their ſtalls.

Divine ſervice being ended, the *Knights* put on their hats and feathers; but the *Proxies* remained uncovered, and *Bath* ſummoned them as before under their banners; and the *Knights* and *Proxies* then inſtalled, ſingly or with their Companions, were conducted by two *Heralds* to the altar, as at the firſt offering; where each Knight ſtanding, and drawing his ſword, preſented it to the *Dean*, who received it, and laid it on the altar. The Knight then redeemed it of the *Dean*, who reſtored it with the admonition, according to the oath; viz. *By the Oath you have this day taken, I exhort and admoniſh you to uſe your ſword to the glory of God, the defence of the Goſpel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and juſtice, to the utmoſt of your power. So help you GOD.* Stat. of the Order,

Order, pag. 24. which done, they returned under their banners; and the Coronation Anthem, *God ſave the King*, being ſung;

A proceſſion was then made back to the Prince's chamber in the ſame order it came from thence, except that the Prebendaries retired to the Jeruſalem chamber from the abbey door, and the *Eſquires and Officers of Arms and Officers of the Order*, when they came out of the Church were covered.

Without the door of the abbey the King's *Maſter Cook* made the uſual admonition to each Companion, viz. *Sir, you know what great oath you have taken; which if you keep, it will be great honour to you: but if you break it, I ſhall be compelled, by my office, to hack off your ſpurs from your heels.* Statutes of the Order, page 24.

At the door of the Prince's chamber, a perſon was appointed by *Bath* to receive the mantles from the proxies.

At night there was a moſt magnificent ball and ſupper at the Opera-houſe in the Hay-market, at the expence of the new Knights; at which the foreign miniſters, a great number of the nobility, as well as of perſons of diſtinction of both ſexes, were preſent; and nothing could exceed the abundant variety, ſplendor, and elegance of the entertainment, the beautiful diſpoſition of the illuminations, and the remarkable order and propriety with which the whole was conducted.

OFFICERS

OFFICERS of the ORDER; from the Statutes, p. 35.

THERE ſhall be ſeven officers of this Order; a *Dean*, a *Genealogiſt*, a *King of Arms*, a *Regiſter*, a *Secretary*, *Gentleman-Uſher*, and a *Meſſenger*.

The *Dean* ſhall be the Dean of the Church of Weſtminſter for the time being, who in all Ceremonies ſhall be inveſted with the like mantle and enſign that the Companions are to wear; and in the proceſſions ſhall be covered: he ſhall ſolemniſe divine ſervice, receive the offerings, adminiſter the oaths, and give the admonitions; and alſo declare in the chapters the occaſion of calling them, and have right to give his ſuffrage and vote in all matters therein tranſacted; and may bear his own coat-arms, empaling thoſe of the Church of Weſtminſter, ſurrounded with the circle and motto of the Order.

The *Genealogiſt*, whom our Great Maſter is to nominate and conſtitute, to continue during his good behaviour, ſhall examine and enter the pedigrees of the reſpective perſons now elected, and of ſuch who ſhall hereafter be elected into this Order, and of their Eſquires Governors, and of the young Eſquires, with their ſeveral coat-arms, and fairly to enter the ſame into books, to remain to poſterity for the memorial of their families; for which he ſhall receive ſuch reward, as ſhall be determined by the Great Maſter, with regard to the length of the pedigrees, the authentic proofs thereof, and the pains taken therein: in all ceremonies

remonies of this Order he ſhall be habited in a mantle like to that of the Prebendaries, and ſhall wear under it a ſurcoat like to the Eſquires Governors; and on his breaſt, hanging to a golden chain about his neck, an eſcutcheon of Gold, enamelled, on a field *Azure*, three imperial crowns of gold, having in the center between the three crowns the cyphers or letters G.

The *King of Arms*, whom our Great Maſter is alſo to nominate, and who ſhall be created by our Great Maſter with the Ceremonies accuſtomed in the caſes of creations of other Kings of Arms, to continue in the ſaid office during his good behaviour, ſhall be denominated *Bath*, in latin, *Rex Armorum Honoratiſſimi Ordinis Militaris de Balneo*: and ſhall ſedulouſly attend the ſervice of this Order: he ſhall, in all the ceremonies of this Order, be habited in a mantle like to that of the Prebendaries, and under it a ſurcoat like to the Eſquires Governors: he ſhall wear on his breaſt, hanging to a golden chain about his neck, an eſcutcheon of gold, enamelled, with the arms of the Order, empaling the arms of the Sovereign, crowned with an Imperial Crown, and ſhall carry the white rod of this Order, which ſhall have on the two greater ſquares of the banner the arms of the Order, impaling thoſe of the Sovereign; and on the leſſer ſquares the arms of the Order, the whole ſurmounted with an imperial crown: and at all future coronations he ſhall precede the Companions of this Order, and ſhall carry and wear his Crown as our other Kings of Arms are obliged to do; which chain, eſcutcheon, rod, and crown, ſhall be of the like materials, value and weight, with thoſe borne and uſed by our *Garter Principal King*

of Arms, and of the like faſhion, excepting only the variations herein before ſpecified: beſides the duties required of him in the former articles of theſe Statutes, he ſhall diligently perform whatever the Sovereign, or Great Maſter, ſhall farther command.

The *Regiſter*, who ſhall alſo be nominated and conſtituted by the Great Maſter, to continue during his good behaviour, ſhall, with the greateſt fidelity, enter all tranſactions whatſoever within the Order, and the decrees and proceedings in every chapter, with the valiant exploits and atchievements of the companions: in all ceremonies of this Order he ſhall wear the like mantle and ſurcoat with the *King of Arms*; and on his breaſt, hanging to a golden chain, an eſcutcheon enamelled, on a field *Azure*, three imperial crowns Or, having in the center the repreſentation of a book bound *Gules*, the leaves thereof or.

The *Secretary*, to be likewiſe appointed by the Great Maſter, to continue during his good behaviour, ſhall prepare draughts of all inſtruments to be paſſed under the ſeal of the Order, and engroſs them: and in all ceremonies of this Order he ſhall wear the like mantle and ſurcoat as the Regiſter; and on his breaſt, hanging to a golden chain, an eſcutcheon enamelled, on a field *Azure*, three imperial crowns Or, having in the center two pens placed Saltierwiſe.

We likewiſe authoriſe the Great Maſter to conſtitute and appoint a *Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod*, ſurmounted with three imperial crowns, who ſhall continue in ſuch office during his good behaviour; and in all ceremonies of this Order ſhall wear the ſame robe and ſurcoat with *Bath King of Arms*, and at a golden chain

chain about his neck, an Eſcutcheon *Azure*, three imperial crowns Or, hanging upon his breaſt: he ſhall have the cuſtody of the door of the chapter-room, and of our chapel founded by King *Henry* the Seventh, during the ceremonies relating to this Order. Beſides the duties enjoined in the former articles of theſe Statutes, it ſhall appertain to him to touch with his rod any Companion that ſhall be convicted of any crime, contrary to the tenor of the ſtatutes; and, in caſe of a degradation, to pluck down the Eſcutcheon of ſuch Knight, and to ſpurn it out of the chapel: and he ſhall alſo diligently execute whatever the Sovereign, or Great Maſter, ſhall farther enjoin him, relating to the intereſts of this Order.

The *Genealogiſt*, *Bath King of Arms*, the *Regiſter*, *Secretary*, and the *Gentleman-Uſher of the Scarlet Rod*, who attend within our royal palace for the ſervice of this Order, ſhall continually remain under the protection of the Sovereign, and are hereby declared to be ſervants of the Sovereign's houſehold, and ſhall enjoy all privileges and exemptions belonging, by right or cuſtom, to the Eſquires of the Sovereign, or to the Gentlemen of his privy chamber: and we hereby direct that their robes and enſigns ſhall be prepared at the charge of the Sovereign, and be iſſued upon the warrants of the Great Maſter.

And to the end that all ſummons, diſpenſations, letters, and all other inſtruments, may be ſafely and expeditiouſly conveyed to the Companions, the Great Maſter is likewiſe empowered to conſtitute and appoint a *Meſſenger* for this ſervice, who ſhall likewiſe collect the quarterly payments herein after mentioned, from

the Companions, the *Genealogiſt, King of Arms, Regiſter, Secretary,* and *Uſher of the Order:* he ſhall wear the ſame ſurcoat and badge with the Eſquires of the Order; and on his breaſt, hanging to a golden chain, one imperial crown of gold; he ſhall alſo diligently execute whatever the Sovereign, or Great Maſter, ſhall farther enjoin him, relating to the intereſts of this Order.

All theſe officers, at their admiſſion, ſhall take their oaths, which ſhall be adminiſtered unto them by the Great Maſter, that they ſhall yield obedience to the Sovereign, and alſo to the Great Maſter of this moſt Honourable Order of the *Bath,* in ſuch things as appertain to the Order; that they ſhall not diſcloſe the ſecrets of the Order, and that they ſhall be faithfull in the executions of their ſeveral offices.

On the 14th of January, 1725, his Majeſty was further pleaſed, by ſign manual, to erect, make, conſtitute and ordain, the then *Bath King of Arms, Glouceſter King of Arms,* and principal Herald of the parts of Wales; and to direct that letters patent ſhould accordingly be made out, and paſs the great ſeal, granting to him the ſaid office of *Glouceſter*; and that clauſes ſhould be inſerted in ſuch grant, empowering the ſaid *Glouceſter* to grant arms and creſts to perſons reſiding within the dominions of Wales, either jointly with *Garter,* or by himſelf, with the conſent, and at the pleaſure of the Earl Marſhal or his deputy for the time being; and that for the future the office of *Glouceſter* ſhould be inſeparably annexed, united, and perpetually conſolidated

with the office of *Bath King of Arms*, whoſe title thereafter ſhould be *Bath King of Arms of the moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, and Glouceſter King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the parts of Wales*; as alſo that he, for the dignity of the Order, ſhould, in all aſſemblies, and at all times, have and take the place and precedency above and before all other Provincial Kings of Arms whatever *.

* Edmondſon's Heraldry, vol. I. p. 107.

A LIST

A LIST of the ſeveral KNIGHTS of the BATH, inſtalled ſince the revival of the preſent Order, in the year 1725. From the Regiſter.

Thoſe marked with a * are the preſent Knights of the Order.

Inſtalled June 17, 1725.

Duke of Cumberland.
Duke of Montagu.
Duke of Richmond.
Duke of Mancheſter.
Lord Charles Beauclerk.
Earl of Leiceſter.
Earl of Albemarle.
Earl of Deloraine.
Earl of Halifax.
Earl of Suſſex.
Earl of Pomfret.
Lord Naſſau Pawlet.
Viſcount Torrington.
Lord George Cholmondeley.
Viſcount Glenorchy.
Baron de la Warr.
Baron Clinton.
Baron Walpole.
Sir Spencer Compton.
Sir William Stanhope.
Sir Conyers Darcy.
Sir Thomas Saunderſon.

Sir Paul Methuen.
Sir Robert Walpole.
Sir Robert Sutton.
Sir Charles Willes.
Sir John Hobart.
Sir William Gage.
Sir Robert Clifton.
Sir Michael Newton.
Sir William Yonge.
Sir Thomas Watſon-Wentworth.
Sir John Monſon.
Sir William Morgan.
Sir Thomas Coke.
Earl of Inchiquin.
Viſcount Tyrconnel.

Inſtalled June 30, 1732.

Marquis of Caernarvon.
Lord William Bateman.
Sir George Downing.
Sir Charles Gunter Nichol.

Inſtalled Oct. 20, 1744.

Sir Thomas Robinſon.
Sir Philip Honeywood.
Sir James Campbell.
Sir John Cope.
Sir John Ligonier.
Viſcount Fitz Williams.
Sir Thomas Whitmore.
* Sir Henry Calthorpe.

Sir William Morden-Harboard.
Sir Charles Hanbury-Williams.

Inſtalled June 26, 1749.

Sir Peter Warren.
Sir Edward Hawke.
Sir Charles Howard.
Sir Charles Powlett.
Sir John Mordaunt.
Sir John Savile.

The fifth Inſtallation.

Sir Edward Walpole.
Sir Charles Powlett.
Sir Richard Lyttelton.
* Sir Edward Montagu, now Lord Beaulieu.
Sir William Rowley.
Sir Benjamin Keen, not inſtalled.

Inſtalled May 26, 1761.

Lord Blakeney.
Lord Carysfort.
* Sir Joſeph Yorke.
Sir James Gray.
Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor.
Sir John Gibbons.
* Sir George Pocock.
* Sir Jeffery Amherſt, now Lord Amherſt.
* Sir John Griffin Griffin.
Sir Francis Blake Delaval.

* Sir Charles Frederick.
* Sir George Warren.
Sir Charles Saunders.
Sir Andrew Mitchell.
Earl of Catherlough.

Inſtalled June 15, 1772.

* Biſhop of Oſnabruck.
* Earl of Bellamont.
Lord Clive.
* Sir William Draper.
* Sir Horace Mann, Bar
Sir John Moore.
* Sir John Lindſay.
Sir Eyre Coote.
Sir Charles Montagu.
* Sir Ralph Payne.
* Sir William Lynch.
* Sir Charles Hotham, now Sir Charles Thompſon.
* Sir William Hamilton.
* Sir Robert Murray Keith.
* Sir George Macartney, now Lord Macartney.

Inſtalled May 19, 1779

Sir Adolphus Oughton.
* Sir Robert Gunning, Bart.
* Sir George Howard.
* Sir John Blaquiere.
* Sir William Gordon.

* Sir John Irvine.
* Sir Guy Carleton.
* Sir William Howe.
Sir John Clavering died.
* Sir Henry Clinton.
* Sir Edward Hughes.
* Sir James Harris.
* Sir Hector Munro.
* Earl of Antrim.

The following are not inſtalled.

* Sir Thomas Wroughton.
Sir Richard Pierſon dead.
* Sir George Bridges Rodney, now Lord Rodney.
Earl Ligonier.
* Sir George Auguſtus Elliot.
* Sir John Jarvis.
* Sir Charles Grey.

Dr. John Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter, *Dean of the Order.*

Thomas Gery Cullum Eſq. *Bath King of Arms.*

John Suffield Brown Eſq. *Genealogiſt and Blanc Courſier Herald.*

William Whitehead Eſq. *Regiſter and Secretary.*

Iſaach Heard Eſq. *Gentleman Uſher of the Red Rod, and Brunſwick Herald.*

William Rowland Tryon, Gent. *Meſſenger.*

THE

MOST ANCIENT ORDER

OF

THE THISTLE.

The Star and Collar of the Order of the Thistle

THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

AS to the original of this ancient Order, John Leſly Biſhop of Roſs, in his Hiſtory of Scotland, ſays, it took its beginning from a bright croſs in Heaven, in form like that whereon St. Andrew the Apoſtle ſuffered martyrdom, which appeared to *Achaius* King of Scots, and *Hungus* King of the Picts, the night before the battle was fought betwixt them and *Athelſtane* King of England, as they were on their knees at prayer; when St. Andrew their tutelary Saint is ſaid alſo to have appeared, and promiſed to theſe Kings that they ſhould always be victorious when that ſign appeared; and the next day theſe Kings prevailing over King *Athelſtane* in battle, they went in ſolemn proceſſion, barefooted to the Kirk of St. Andrew, to return thanks to God and his Apoſtle for their victory, vowing that they and their poſterity would ever bear the figure of that croſs in their enſigns and banners; the place where this battle was fought retains to this day the name of *Athelſtane's* Ford in Northumberland.

James the Fifth King of Scotland, in 1534, received the Order of the Golden Fleece from Charles V. Emperor, as alſo that of St. Michael from Francis I. King of France in 1535, and that of the Garter in 1536, from Henry VIII. King of England; and in memory of theſe Orders received, keeping open court, he ſolemnized the ſeveral feaſts of St. Andrew, the Golden Fleece,

Fleece, St. Michael, and St. George of England, that the ſeveral Princes might know how much he honoured their Orders; he ſet the arms of the Princes (circled with their Orders) over the gate of his palace at Linlithgow, with the Order of St. Andrew.

About the time of the Reformation this Order was ſcarcely uſed, the Knights then being ſo very zealous for the Reformed religion, that they left their order; and it was not reſumed till the reign of King James VII. who created eight Knights, and for their better regulation ſigned a body of ſtatutes *, and appointed the royal chapel at Holyrood houſe, to be the Chapel of the Order as it ſtill continues, (and by his direction it was repaired, having a fine Organ, with the Sovereign and Knights brethren ſtalls, and their reſpective banners hung over them:) but in 1688 the misfortunes of his reign preventing his compleating that noble deſign, it lay dormant till her late Majeſty Queen Anne was pleaſed to ſign another body of ſtatutes, whereby it was reſtored to its ancient magnificence.

* Vide Nisbet's Syſtems of Heraldry, vol. II. p. 115.

STATUTES and ORDERS of the moſt Ancient Order of the THISTLE, revived by her Majeſty Anne by the Grace of God, Queen of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the ſaid Order, for the better regulating the proceedings and ſolemnities thereof in all the circumſtances thereunto belonging.

"IN the firſt place, we think fit to continue the ancient number of Knights, to wit, twelve brethren, with our ſelf the Sovereign of the ſaid moſt noble Order, to be the preciſe number of that Order in all time coming.

"That the Sovereign's habit be ſuch as they ſhall think fit at any time hereafter to appoint. That the habit of the brethren of this Order, be a doublet and trunk hoſe of cloth of ſilver, ſtockings of pearl coloured ſilk, with white leather ſhoes; garters and ſhoe-ſtrings of green and ſilver; the breeches and ſleeves of the doublet decently garniſhed with ſilver and green ribbons; a ſurcoat of purple velvet, lined with white taffatta, girt about the middle with a purple ſword belt, edged with gold, and a buckle of gold, at which a ſword with a gilted hilt, whereof the ſhell is to be in the form of the badge of the Order, and the pomel in the form of the Thiſtle, in a ſcabbard of purple velvet: over all which a mantle or robe of green velvet, lined with white taffata, with taſſels of gold and green, upon the left ſhoulder of which

" which, in a field of green, St. Andrew the Apoſtle his " image, bearing before him the croſs of his martyrdom " of ſilver embroidered, with a circle of gold round it, " upon which the motto, *Nemo me impune laceſſit* in " letters of green; and at the lower part of it a " Thiſtle of gold and green, the flower rediſh; about the " ſhoulder is to be worn the collar of the Order, con- " ſiſting of Thiſtles and ſprigs of Rue going betwixt; " at the middle of which, before, is to be hung the St. " Andrew of gold, enamelled white, or of diamonds con- " ſiſting of the number of thirteen juſt, the croſs and feet " of St. Andrew reſting upon a ground of green, (*ſee* " *plate* 4.) the collar to be tied to the ſhoulder of the " robe, with white ribbons; upon their heads on days of " ſolemn proceſſion or feaſting, where the Sovereign is " preſent, or has a commiſſioner for that effect, they " are to wear (at the times of permiſſion) a cap of black " velvet, faced up with a border of the ſame, a little " divided before, wide and looſe in the crown, hav- " ing a large plume of white feathers, with a black " egrit or heron's tip in the middle of it, the borders " of the cap adorned with jewels. That the jewel of " the ſaid Order is to be worn at a green ribbon over the " left ſhoulder, croſs the body, and tied under the " right arm. The jewel to have on the one ſide the " image of St. Andrew, with the croſs before him ena- " melled as is above ſaid, or cut on ſtone, enriched " with precious ſtones round it; on the back of which " ſhall be enamelled a Thiſtle of gold and green, the " flower reddiſh with the before mentioned motto round " it, the ground upon which the Thiſtle is to be

" done

" done ſhall be enamelled green. That the medal of " the Order be all gold, being the St. Andrew bear- " ing before him the croſs of martyrdom, with a circle " round, on which to be the motto of the Order, (*ſee* " *plate* 4.) and at the lower part of the circle between " the joining of the words, a Thiſtle, and to be worn in " a green ribbon as the jewel, at times when the jewel " is not worn.

" That upon the left breaſt of the coat and cloak, ſhall " be embroidered a badge of a proportionable bigneſs, " being St. Andrew's croſs of ſilver embroidery, with " rays going out betwixt the points of the croſs, on the " middle of which a thiſtle of gold and green, upon a " field of green; and round the Thiſtle and field a circle " of gold, having on it the motto of the Order in letters " of Green. (*See plate* 4.)

" That her Majeſty and her royal ſucceſſors, Sove- " reigns of the ſaid moſt ancient and moſt noble Order of " the Thiſtle, ſhall in all time coming wear the ſaid " Order, on the ribbon of the Order of the Garter, " or otherwiſe in any manner that her Majeſty ſhall " think fit, and ſhall wear the collar of the ſaid " Order on the day of the feaſt of St. Andrew, being " the 30th of November yearly.

" That the Knights brethren of the ſaid Order ſhall " wear their collars on all Collar days, wherever the So- " vereign is, and within Scotland, by obligations, upon " all days of publick ſolemnities, whether the Sovereign " be there or not.

" That the collar days be the ſame ordinary collar " days, now obſerved by her Majeſty. That the collar

" with

" with the St. Andrew belonging to it, and the medal of " the Order, given by her Majeſty and ſucceſſors So- " vereigns of the ſaid Order, to the Knights brethren " thereof at their admiſſion, be returned at their deaths " to the Sovereign.

" The Order is to have a great ſeal in the cuſtody of " the Chancellor thereof, having on the dexter ſide St. " Andrew's croſs, and on the ſiniſter the arms of Great " Britain, as they are carried by us in Scotland, encir- " cled with the collar of the Order, with the image of " St. Andrew hanging at it, with the motto of the Order " going round the ſeal. On the other ſide the image of " St. Andrew, bearing a croſs before him, with a glory " round his head, written round, *Magnum ſigillum anti-* " *quiſſimi et nobiliſſimi ordinis Cardui.*

" That there be a Secretary of the Order, to tranſmit " the Sovereign's Orders to the Knights brethren, and " that he attend her royal perſon for that effect. He " ſhall have, on days of ſolemnity, a mantle of green " ſattin, lined with white; on the left ſhoulder of " which the badge of St. Andrew's Croſs; his ordinary " badge is to be hung in a chain of gold, being a " thiſtle of gold and green, upon two pens croſſed " ſaltire ways, with the motto round about it, and an " imperial crown upon the top. The Lion ſhall have " robes and badges upon the ſhoulder, conform to the " Secretary; in his hand his ſtaff of office, and about " his neck his badge, with the St. Andrew turned out- " ward. The Uſher conform to the Secretary in all " things, except his badge, which is to be two ſprigs " of rue in form of St. Andrew's croſs Vert, upon a

" ground white, upon which a thiſtle of gold; and " round, the motto, upon which an imperial crown: " and in his hand the batton of his office.

" Before any can be admitted to the moſt noble Order " of the Thiſtle, he muſt be a Knight Batchelor.

" Here follows the form of the oath to be taken by " all, as ſhall be admitted into this Order as brethren.

" *I ſhall fortify and defend the true Reformed Proteſtant* " *religion, and Chriſt's moſt holy Evangel, to the utmoſt of* " *my power. I ſhall be loyal and true to my Sovereign* " *Lady the Queen, Sovereign of this moſt ancient and moſt* " *noble Order of the thiſtle. I ſhall maintain and defend* " *the ſtatutes, privileges, and honours of the ſaid Order.*

" *I ſhall never bear any treaſon about in my heart* " *againſt our Sovereign Lady the Queen, but ſhall diſcover* " *the ſame to her. So help me GOD.*

" The oath being taken by the elect Knights, before " any whom the Sovereign ſhall appoint, they may " actually wear the badge and other ornaments belong- " ing to the Order; and in regard we have not as yet " named a perſon to be Chancellor of the ſaid Order, " and that there is no great ſeal belonging thereto, we " do therefore ordain that our ſignet of the ſaid Order, " which is to be in the cuſtody of our Secretary to the " ſaid Order, ſhall ſerve for any warrant or order that " we ſhall think fit to grant or emit, for the no- " minating any of the Knights brethren or officers, or any other thing relating to the ſaid Order.

" The royal chapel of our palace of Holy-rood- " houſe, to be the chapel of the Order in time coming. " That no alteration of the habit, jewel, collar, badge,

" or other ornaments belonging to the ſaid Order, or " of the uſing or wearing of them, be offered to her " Majeſty by any of the brethren, without a concur- " rence of the major part of them.—Given under our " royal hand, and ſignet of our court, at St. James's, " the 31ſt day of December, 1703. Years of our " reign the ſecond. *A.* R.

" By her Majeſty's command, CROMERTIE."

The FEES appointed by her Sacred Majeſty Queen ANNE, Sovereign of the moſt Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle, to be paid by thoſe who ſhall be admitted as Knights Brethren of the ſaid Order, at their admiſſion thereto.

	Sterling Money.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Impr. To the Secretary of the Order	55	11	1½
To the Commiſſioners Servants	8	6	7½
Church Fees, *viz.* Ringer of Bells	5	11	1½
To the Uſher of the Order	8	6	7½
To the Lion's Office, Heralds, Purſuivants, Trumpets, &c. [It is ſaid their preſent fees are now *£.* 72. Sterling]	27	15	6½
To the Queen's Uſher,	5	11	1½
	111	2	2½

" *A.* R.

" We do hereby order and require all who are, or " ſhall be admitted, as Knights Brethren of the moſt " Ancient

" Ancient and moſt Noble Order of the Thiſtle, to pay " the fees according to the above diſtribution upon " their being admitted to the ſaid Order. Given under " our royal hand, and ſignet of the ſaid Order at our " court of St. James's the 29th day of October, 1705, " and of our reign the fourth year. This is a true copy " of the ſtatutes and orders ſigned by her Majeſty, ex- " amined and compared with the originals by me,

" DAVID NAIRN, *Sec. nob. ord. Cardui.*"

King George the Firſt, on the 17th of Feb. 1714-15, was pleaſed to confirm the ſtatutes ſigned by Queen Anne, as above mentioned, with the addition of ſeveral more, amongſt which, was that of adding rays of Glory to ſurround the whole figure of St. Andrew which hangs at the collar; and though from the time of the Reformation to the year 1714-15, both elections and inſtalments had been diſpenſed with, his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to ordain for the future, that chapters of election ſhould be held in his royal preſence; to which end he ordered the great wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren and officers of the Order, with ſuch mantles as the ſtatutes of the ſaid Order appointed.

The collar which the Knights of St. Andrew wear upon the day of their grand feaſt and other extraordinary occaſions, is made of gold, conſiſting of Thiſtles, and ſprigs of rue enamelled Vert (being the two ancient ſymbols of the Scots and Picts) appendant to which is the image of St. Andrew irradiated, bearing before him, the croſs of his martyrdom. (See plate 4.)

Their habit is their parliament robes, on the left breaſt thereof is a *Croſs Saltire ſurmounted by a ſtar of*

four points all of ſilver, adorned with a green roundle bordered with gold, and lettered of the ſame, containing this motto, Nemo me impune laceſſit (*no man provokes me without hurt*); *and in the centre is a Thiſtle proper,* to which the motto alludes. (See plate 4.)

The ordinary ſymbols worn by the Knights are the ſtar, which is embroidered on their left breaſt. A green ribbon over their left ſhoulder (like the Knights of the Garter); appendent to which is *the image of St. Andrew with his croſs before him, in a circle of gold enamelled Vert, with the motto of the Order.* (See plate 4.)

But ſometimes they wear encircled after the ſame manner a Thiſtle crowned with an imperial crown.

Note, according to the ſtatutes of King James II. the Knights Brethren on their daily apparel, were to wear the before mentioned image of St. Andrew, appendent to a blue watered tabby ribbon, which by Queen Anne in 1703, was changed to green, as now worn.

The Jewel of the Garter

The Jewel of the Bath

The Jewel of the Thistle

A LIST of the Knights Companions of the moſt Ancient Order of the Thiſtle ſince the revival by King James II. in 1687.

Thoſe markd with a * are the preſent Knights.

JAMES II.

James, Earl of Perth,	June 6, 1687
George, Duke of Gordon,	—— 6, 1687
James, Earl of Arran,	—— 6, 1687
John, Marquis of Athol,	—— 6, 1687
Kennet, Earl of Seaforth,	—— 6, 1687
John, Earl of Melfort,	—— 6, 1687
George, Earl of Dunbarton,	—— 6, 1687
Alexander, Earl of Murray,	—— 6, 1687

QUEEN ANNE.

John, Duke of Argyll,	Feb. 7, 1703-4
John, Marquis of Athol,	— 7, 1703-4
William, Marquis of Annandale	— 7, 1703-4
James, Earl of Dalkeith	— 7, 1703-4
George, Earl of Orkney,	— 7, 1703-4
James, Earl of Seafield,	— 7, 1703-4
William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 30, 1705
Charles, Earl of Orrery,	— 30, 1705
John, Earl of Mar,	Aug. 10, 1706
John, Earl of Loudon,	— 10, 1706
John, Earl of Stair,	March 25, 1710
David, Earl of Portmore,	Jan. 17, 1712-13

GEORGE I.

John, Earl of Sutherland,	June 22, 1716
William, Lord Cadogan,	—— 22, 1716
Thomas, Earl of Haddington,	March 1, 1716-17
Charles, Earl of Tankerville,	—— 28, 1720-21
Francis, Earl of Dalkeith,	—— 2, 1724-5
William, Earl of Effex,	—— 2, 1724-5
Alexander, Earl of Marchmont,	—— 2, 1724-5
James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,	Sept. 23, 1726

GEORGE II.

Charles, Earl of Tankerville,	May 16, 1730
Charles, Earl of Moray,	Dec. 10, 1731
* Charles, Earl of Portmore,	Jan. 2, 1732
James, Duke of Athol,	Feb. 11, 1733-4
William, Marquis of Lothian,	— 11, 1733-4
James, Earl of Morton,	July 10, 1738
John, Earl of Bute,	— 10, 1738
Charles, Earl of Hoptoun,	— 10, 1738
Auguſtus, Earl of Berkeley,	June 7, 1739
James, Earl of Moray,	Feb. 23, 1740-1
John, Earl of Hyndford,	June 22, 1742
Lyonel, Earl of Dyſart,	March 29, 1743
Coſmo, Duke of Gordon,	Feb. 10, 1747
William, Earl of Dumfries,	March 11, 1752
Francis, Earl of Warwick,	—— 29, 1753
John, Earl of Rothes,	—— 29, 1753
James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,	—— 18, 1755

GEORGE

GEORGE III.

Charles, Lord Cathcart,	April 13, 1763
* William, Earl of March, now Duke of Queenſberry,	—— 13, 1763
John, Duke of Argyll,	Aug. 7, 1765
* Henry, Duke of Buccleugh,	Dec. 23, 1767
John, Duke of Athol,	— 23, 1767
* Frederick, Earl of Carliſle,	— 23, 1767
William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 26, 1768
* David, Viſcount Stormont,	Nov. 23, 1768
* John, Duke of Roxburgh,	— 23, 1768
* Prince William-Henry,	April 5, 1770
* Niel, Earl of Roſeberry,	March 4, 1771
* Robert, Earl of Northington,	Aug. 18, 1773
* Alexander, Duke of Gordon,	Jan. 11, 1775
* James, Earl of Galloway,	Nov. 1, 1775
* William, Marquis of Lothian,	Oct. 11, 1776

Dr. Robert Hamilton, *Dean of the Order.*
George Dempſter, Eſq. *Secretary.*
Campbell Hooke, Eſq. *Lion King of Arms.*
Robert Quarme, Eſq. *Gentleman Uſher of the Green Rod.*

Note, ſince this laſt-mentioned revival, the Order hath continued to flouriſh, without any alteration being made, either in the collar, badge, jewel, or motto.

THE

MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER

OF

ST. PATRICK.

The Star & Collar of the Order of St Patrick

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

THE firſt inveſtiture of the Knights of this Order was performed on the 11th of March 1783, with much ceremony, in the following manner, at Dublin caſtle. That day having been appointed for that purpoſe by Earl Temple then Lord Lieutenant, the noblemen named in his Majeſty's letter to be Knights Companions of the Order were ſummoned to attend, in order to be inveſted with the enſigns of that dignity previous to their inſtallation; and being aſſembled in the preſence chamber, a proceſſion was made from thence to the great ball-room as follows:

Purſuivants,
and officers attending the ſtate.
Peers named in the King's letter, *viz.*
Earls
Bective, and Charlemont,
Courtown, and Mornington,
Clanbraſſil, and Shannon,
Tyrone, and Drogheda,
Inchiquin, and Weſtmeath.
Earl of Clanricarde, and the Duke of Leinſter.
Officers of his Excellency's Houſehold, *viz.*
Pages
Gentlemen at large.
Gentlemen of the Chamber.

Maſter

Maſter of the Cere...
Gentlemen of the Horſe.
Comptroller and Steward of the Houſehold.
Officers of the Order, *viz.*
Purſuivants,
Heralds,
Regiſter and Uſher.
Secretary and Genealogiſt.
Chancellor.
Ulſter King of Arms,
bearing his Majeſty's commiſſion,
and the badge and ribbon of the Grand Maſter
upon a blue velvet cuſhion.
Lord Viſcount Carhampton,
bearing the ſword of ſtate.
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
with ten aids de camp on each ſide.
Gold ſtick.
Yeomen of the Guard.

On their arrival in the great ball-room the different perſons who compoſed the proceſſion proceeded to the places aſſigned them; and his Excellency being covered and ſeated in the chair of ſtate, *Ulſter* King of Arms preſented to him his Majeſty's letter, which his excellency delivered to the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinſon, Secretary of State, who read the ſame aloud, during which time his Excellency and the aſſembly remained ſtanding and uncovered. His Excellency being again ſeated, *Ulſter* preſented to him the blue ribbon and badge of Grand Maſter, with which his Excellency inveſted himſelf.

His

His Excellency then ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure, that the great ball-room ſhould be ſtyled THE HALL OF ST. PATRICK, which was done by proclamation made by the *King of Arms*, at the ſound of trumpets, and with the uſual formalities after which;

His Excellency directed the *King of Arms* and *Uſher* of the Black Rod to introduce his Grace the *Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin*, to whom the Secretary of State adminiſtered the oath, as Chancellor of the Order, and his Grace kneeling, was inveſted by the Grand Maſter with the proper badge, and received from his Excellency's hands the purſe containing the ſeals.

The *Dean of St. Patrick's* was then introduced, to whom the oath of *Regiſter* of the Order was adminiſtered by the *Chancellor*, and he was inveſted in like manner by his Excellency, who delivered to him the ſtatutes and the regiſter of the Order. *Lord Delvin* was next introduced, and, having taken the oath, was inveſted as *Secretary*; and in like manner *Charles Henry Coote, Eſq.* as *Genealogiſt*, *John Freemantle, Eſq.* as *Uſher*, and *William Hawkins, Eſq.* as *King of Arms* of the ſaid Order, (the oath being firſt adminiſtered to them by the *Chancellor*), were ſeverally inveſted by the *Grand Maſter*.

His Excellency then ſignified his Majeſty's pleaſure, that, in conſideration of the tender age of *Prince Edward*, his royal Highneſs ſhould be inveſted in England, and that his Majeſty's diſpenſation for that purpoſe ſhould be entered upon the regiſter of the Order: and in conſequence of his Majeſty's direction, the *Lord*

Baron

Baron Muſkerry was knighted, and declared Proxy to his Royal Highneſs *Prince Edward.*

His Excellency then directed that his Grace the *Duke of Leinſter* ſhould be called in; and as by the ſtatutes of the Order none but a Knight can be elected or inveſted, his Grace, being introduced by the *Uſher* and *King of Arms*, was knighted by his Excellency with the ſword of ſtate, and immediately delivered to the *Genealogiſt* the proofs of blood required by the ſtatutes, whereupon the oaths were adminiſtered by the *Chancellor*, and his Grace kneeling was inveſted by the *Grand Maſter* with the ribbon and badge. His Grace then joined the proceſſion, to introduce the *Earl of Clanricarde*, who being ſworn was inveſted in like manner, and both Knights joined the proceſſion to bring in the *Earl of Weſtmeath*; after which the two junior Knights performed this duty, and the ſenior Knight took his ſeat as Companion of the Order. The Earls of *Inchiquin*, *Drogheda*, *Tyrone*, *Shannon*, *Clanbreſſil*, *Mornington*, *Courtown*. *Charlemont*, and *Bective*, being ſeverally introduced by the two junior Knights, were each of them ſworn by the *Chancellor*, and inveſted by the *Grand Maſter*, and took their ſeats as Knights Companions.

The ceremony of inveſtiture being ended, his Majeſty's pleaſure was declared and regiſtered, for appointing his Grace the Lord *Archbiſhop of Armagh*, Primate and Metropolitan of Ireland, to be *Prelate* of the ſaid moſt illuſtrious Order.

A proceſſion was then made from St. Patrick's hall to the preſence-chamber, where the *Lord Lieutenant*

received the compliments of the Knights of the Order, and of a numerous aſſembly of the Nobility and Gentry, who teſtified their ſatisfaction on this diſtinguiſhed mark of the royal favour to the Kingdom. St. Patrick's hall was elegantly fitted up for the occaſion, and the galleries belonging to it were crowded with ladies of the firſt rank and faſhion; and the whole ceremony was conducted with the utmoſt propriety, and with the moſt ſplendid magnificence.

The

The CEREMONIAL of the Inſtallation of the Knights of St. PATRICK.

THE day appointed for the inſtallation was the 17th of March, when the *Lord Lieutenant*, preceded by his own carriages, containing his houſhold, the Eſquires of the Sovereign, and the Peer who carried the ſword of ſtate, and attended by a ſquadron of cavalry, ſet forward from the Caſtle of Dublin, followed by the Knights Companions, each in a coach attended by their Eſquires.

At the door of the cathedral of St. Patrick his Excellency was met by the officers of the Church and of the Order, who attended him to the robeing room. His excellency alone being in the full mantle, habit and collar of the Order, the other Knights in the ſurcoat only, and with their caps and feathers in their hands; their mantles, collars, and ſwords having been previouſly ſent to the chapter room.

As ſoon as his Excellency had notified his pleaſure, the proceſſion was made to the choir in the following manner, *viz.*

Singing Men.
Prebends.
Meſſengers.
Kettle Drums.
Trumpets.
Purſuivants.
Pages.

Gentle-

Gentlemen at large.
Gentlemen of the Bed chamber.
Gentlemen of the Horſe, Chamberlain, and
Gentleman Uſher.
Steward and Comptroller.
Eſquires.
Heralds.
Knights.
Ulſter, Regiſter and Uſher.
Genealogiſt, Chancellor, Secretary,
Prelate.
Sword of State, carried by a ſenior Peer.
Aid de Camp. Lord Lieutenant. *Aid de Camp.*
Peers ſons.
Train Bearer.
Colonel of Battle-Axes.
Battle-Axe Guards.

Upon entering the choir, the trumpets, purſuivants, and other officers attending the proceſſion, proceeded to their proper places, as did his *Excellency's* ſuite. The Eſquires, three abreaſt, made their reverences to the altar when they came oppoſite to the ſtall of their Knight, and then wheeled off to their reſpective places: the Knights then entered two and two, and after the ſame reverences proceeded to their ſtalls, where they remained ſtanding till his *Excellency* was ſeated, when they bowed all together and ſeated themſelves. The choir then performed the coronation Anthem; after which the *Uſher, King of Arms, Heralds,* and *Purſuivants,* attended with the three Eſquires of the Senior

Knights, went out with the uſual reverences for the Inſignia of the Order, with which they returned in manner following, *viz.*

The principal Eſquire bearing the banner furled. The two other Eſquires bearing the mantle and the ſword. *Ulſter* carrying the great collar of the Order upon a blue velvet cuſhion.

When they had proceeded to the centre of the choir, they remained there while the four great Officers of the Order proceeded to the ſtall of the ſaid ſenior Knight, after the uſual reverences to the Sovereign's ſtall: the Knight then deſcended into the middle of the choir, where he was inveſted with the ſword, the mantle, and the collar, by the *Chancellor* and *Regiſter*, after reading the admonitions preſcribed. *viz.* upon putting on the ſword:

Take this ſword to the increaſe of your honour; and in token and ſign of the moſt illuſtrious Order which you have received, wherewith you being defended may be bold ſtrongly to fight in the defence of thoſe rights and ordinances to which you be engaged, and to the juſt and neceſſary defence of thoſe that be oppreſſed and needy.

Upon putting on the mantle, *Receive this robe and livery of this moſt illuſtrious Order, in augmentation of thine honour, and wear it with the firm and ſteady reſolution, that by your character, conduct and demeanour, you may approve yourſelf a true ſervant of Almighty God, and a worthy brother and Knight Companion of this moſt illuſtrious Order.*

Upon putting on the collar, *Sir, the loving company of the Order of St. Patrick hath received you their brother,*

lover and fellow, and in token and knowledge of this, they give you, and preſent you this badge, the which God will that you receive and wear from henceforth to his praiſe and pleaſure, and to the exaltation and honour of the ſaid illuſtrious Order, and yourſelf.

They then conducted him to his ſtall, with the uſual reverences to the Sovereign; and he ſeated himſelf with his cap upon his head; immediately after which the Eſquire unfurled the banner; and the Knight ſtanding up covered, *Ulſter* repeated his ſtyle in Engliſh, and a proceſſion was made to the Altar, by the *Regiſter* and *Officers of Arms* attended by the Eſquires with the banner, which was delivered to *Ulſter*, who preſented it to the *Regiſter*, to be placed by him within the rails of the altar. After which, with the uſual reverences, the Eſquires proceeded to their places, and the *Officers of Arms* proceded with the Eſquires of the ſecond Knight in like manner as before. And when thoſe ceremonies were finiſhed, the choir performed the *Te Deum*; after which a proceſſion was made in like manner as before to the chapter-room, and from thence to the caſtle, where the Knights repoſed themſelves till dinner was ſerved; when a proceſſion was again made from the preſence chamber to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Knights took their ſeats covered, viz, The *Grand Maſter* in the centre, the Prince's chair on his left hand, the *Prelate*, and the *Chancellor* at the two ends of the Sovereign's table, and the Knights on each ſide; and the Eſquires remained ſtanding till after grace was ſaid, when they retired to the ſeats prepared for them.

Towards the end of the firſt courſe, when his *Excellency* ſtood up uncovered, the Knights roſe uncovered, and the *King of Arms* proclaimed by the ſound of the trumpet, that the *Grand Maſter* and Knights Companions of the moſt illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick drank the Sovereign's health. The ſecond courſe was then brought in with the uſual ceremonies; after which his *Excellency* again ſtood up, and the Knights uncovered, *Ulſter* again proclaimed that the *Grand Maſter*, in the name of the Sovereign, drank the healths of the Knights Companions. And at the end of the ſecond courſe, all riſing again uncovered, the Queen's health was drunk, and proclaimed in the ſame manner. The deſert was then brought in, and during it the *Officers of Arms*, with the uſual reverences, cried Largeſs thrice, and firſt proclaimed the ſtyle of the Sovereign, and afterwards of each Knight Companion, who ſucceſſively ſtood up during the ſaid proclamation. After which the Knights, Eſquires and Officers, attended the *Grand Maſter* to the preſence chamber, where the ceremony finiſhed, and the Eſquires and Officers retired to the dinner prepared for them.

Note, for the collar, badge and ſtar of the Order of St. Patrick, ſee plate 6.

A LIST of the Knights of the moſt illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick.

1 The Sovereign.	2 Prince Edward.
3 Duke of Leinſter.	4 Earl of Clanrickarde.
5 Earl of Arran.	6 Earl of Weſtmeath.
7 Earl of Inchiquin.	8 Earl of Drogheda.
9 Earl of Tyrone.	10 Earl of Shannon.
11 Earl of Clanbraſſel.	12 Earl of Mornington.
13 Earl of Courtown.	14 Earl of Charlemont.
15 Earl of Bective.	16 Earl of Ely. *Dead.*

Earl of Northington, *Grand Maſter* *.

Dr. Richard Robinſon, Archbiſhop, of Armagh, *Prelate of the Order.*

Dr. Robert Fowler, Archbiſhop of Dublin, *Chancellor.*

Dr. William Craddock, Dean of St. Patrick, *Regiſter.*

Lord Delvin, *Secretary.*

Charles Henry Coote, Elq. *Genealogiſt.*

John Freemantle, Eſq. *Uſher of the Black Rod.*

Sir William Hawkine Knight, *Ulſter King of Arms, attendant on the Order.*

* Succeeded by his Grace the Duke of Rutland.

Baronet of Nova Scotia 7

Baronet of England

THE ORDER OF KNIGHTS BATCHELORS.

KNIGHTS BATCHELORS.

THIS degree of honour is the moſt ancient, though the loweſt Order of Knights in England. It was accounted the firſt of all military dignity, and the foundation of all honours. The word *Batchelor* was added by King Henry the third, and ſo ſtyled, becauſe this title of honour dies with the perſon to whom it is given, and deſcends not to his poſterity.

This title, which was anciently in high eſteem, is now conferred indiſcriminately upon Gownſmen, Phyſicians, Burghers and Artiſts, whereby the original inſtitution is perverted, and is of leſs reputation than it hath been; it ſtill is accounted a reſpectable degree of honour both in England and foreign countries.

A Knight may be made as ſoon as a child is baptized; the ceremony now in uſe being no other than kneeling down before the King, who with a drawn ſword lightly touches him on the right ſhoulder, with theſe words, *Sois chevalier au nom de Dieu*; and then, *Avancez, chevalier.*

A Knight muſt be named by both his Chriſtian and ſurname (with Sir preceding) as Sir T—— L——, Knight. If a Knight be made a Nobleman, he ſtill retains the name of Knight, and is to be ſo ſtyled in all writs.

KNIGHTS

OF THE

ROUND TABLE

KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.

ARTHUR King of the Britons ſucceeded his father *Uther Pendragon*, who was brother to *Aurelius Ambroſius*, and third ſon of *Conſtantine*; he married *Igren* dutcheſs of Cornwall, by whom he had this ſon *Arthur* (born at Tindagal in Cornwall), who was the 11th King of England from the departure of the Romans, and was crowned about the year 516.

King Arthur, having expelled the Saxons out of England, conquered Norway, Scotland, and the greateſt part of France (where at Paris he was crowned); and, returning home, lived in ſo great renown that many Princes and Knights came from all parts to his Court, to give proof of their valour in the exerciſe of Arms. Upon this he erected a fraternity of Knights which conſiſted of four and twenty, of whom he was the chief: and for the avoiding of controverſies about precedency, he cauſed a Round Table to be made, from whence they were denominated *Knights of the Round Table*. The ſaid Table, according to tradition, hangs up in the Caſtle of Wincheſter, where they uſed to meet, and the time of their meeting was at Whitſuntide.

None were admitted, but thoſe who made ſufficient proofs of their valour and dexterity in Arms. They were to be always well armed for horſe or foot; *they were to protect and defend widows, maidens and children, relieve the diſtreſſed, maintain the Chriſtian faith*

contribute to the Church, to protect pilgrims, advance honour, and suppress vice. To bury soldiers that wanted sepulchres, to ransom captives, deliver prisoners, and administer to the cure of wounded soldiers, hurt in the service of their country. To record all noble enterprizes, that the fame thereof may ever live to their honour and the renown of the noble Order.

That upon any complaint made to the King of injury or oppression, one of these Knights, whom the King should appoint, was to revenge the same. If any foreign Knight came to court, with desire to shew his prowess, some one of these Knights was to be ready in arms to answer him. If any lady, gentlewoman, or other oppressed or injured person, did present a petition declaring the same, whether the injury was done here or beyond sea, he or she should be graciously heard, and without delay one or more Knights should be sent to take revenge. Every Knight, for the advancement of chivalry, should be ready to inform and instruct young lords and gentlemen in the exercises of arms. According to *Guillim*, there was no robe or habit prescribed unto these Knights; nor could he find with what ceremony they were made, neither what officers did belong unto the said Order, except a *Register* to record their noble enterprizes.

A LIST

A LIST of the Knights of the Round Table *.

The Firſt Chapter.

Arthur, King of Great Britain.
Galaad.
Perceval.
Lancelot.
Gawaine.
Boors.
Lyonnel.
Helias, *le Blanc.*
The King Baudemagus.
King Ydier.
King Rions.
King Karados.
The King of Clare.
The Duke of Clarence.
Hector *de Mareſts.*
Blioberis.
Gueriet.
Keux *le Seneſhal.*
Yrien, the ſon of King *Vrian.*
Brunor the Black.
Bedonier the Conſtable.
Agloual.
Securades.
Patrides.

* Favine Lib. V. P. 97.

Second

Second Chapter

Herv *de Rivel.*
Eſclabor, the diſguiſed.
Saphar Vaire.
Sagrenor.
Agravain, the Proud.
Gueheres.
Nordet.
Yvain with the white hands.
Dodinel, the wild.
Yvan, the baſtard.
Girflet.
Oſevain, with the hardy heart.
Walles Gawain.
Guiret de Lambale.
Mador of the Porte.
Daniers.
Dinadan.
Heret, the ſon to du Lake.
Arthur the leſs.
Ginglain.

Third Chapter.

Arthur, Ly Bleys, or the Stammerer.
Calogrenant.
Brandelis.
Merengis, des Yours.
Gorvain.
Bardius.

Pharan

Pharan the black.
Pharan the Red.
Reux des Trans.
Lanbegnes.
Chaulas.
Abaudain.
Damatha de Visafaluont.
Amant the Fair Jouſter.
Gavenor the Black.

Fourth Chapter.

Arpin, the Duke.
Acouſtant.
Janual.
Siuados.
The Goodly Coward.
The Deformed valiant.
Melianderis.
Manderin.
Andelis.
Bruiant *des Iſles.*
Ozenot *d'Eſtranger.*
The good Knight Deſcor.
The Varlet *au Cercle*
Kaſduos.
Billeris.
The Varlet de Gluine.
Herrois.
Fergus.
Lot the Valiant.

Meliadus the Spy or Scowt.
Meliadus the Black.
Aiglus *des Vaux.*
Lanbrock.
Lucan the Butler.

Fifth Chapter.

King Galegantis, of Norway.
King Anguſtiant, of Scotland.
Brunor of the Fountain.
The Enfant *du* Pleſſis.
King Malaquin, of beyond the marches of Galonna.
Percides.
Claart the younger.
Sibilias, with the hard hands.
Sivados the Thunderer.
Arphaxad the Groſs.
Sadoch Devencon.
The lovely Amorous.
Malios of the Thorn.
Argvoier the Angrie.
Patrides of the golden circle.
Mauduis the ſcorner.
Gringalais the ſtron

Sixth Chapt

Malaquin the Gaul.
Agrior the old Gameſter.
Galindes of the Hillock.
Margoudes.

Kerdius.
Nabon.
Chalamor the Well-wiſher.
Alibel the Forſaken.
Dalides.
Haran of the Pine.
Arganor the Rich.
Melios.
Meliadus the White Knight
The ancient Knight of the hollow deepes.
Malaquin the Groſs.

Seventh Chapter.

Argahaſt the bold Britaigne.
Normains the Pilgrim.
Harvin the unwieldy.
Thoſcans the Roman.
Ferandon the Poor.
Randon the light or nimble.
The ſtrong always found.
The fortunate Knight of the Iſles.
The loſt black Knight.
Dirant of the Rock.
The Fairy for Ladies.
The Foreſter.
The Huntſman.
The Man of Ireland.
The Brown without joy.
Geffrey the Stout.
Randon, called the Percie.
Foyadus the Gallant.

The eighth and laſt Chapter.

Rouſteline of the high mountain.
Courant of the hard rock.
Armont of the green ſerpent.
Ferrant of the Hill.
Corli the ſon of Ares.
Buſterine the Great.
Lydeux the ſtrong.
Soline of the Wood.
The Knight of the ſeven ways
Broadas.
The Knight attired in ſcarlet.
The Huntſman beyond the March
Heſcalon the Hardy.
Marandon of the River.
Sacanarbin.
Dezier the fierce.
Abilem of the Deſert.
Foelix the fortunate ſearch...

THE ORDER

OF

ST. THOMAS.

THE ORDER OF ST. THOMAS.

KING Richard the Firſt of England inſtituted this Order, after the ſurprizal of the city of Acon. It conſiſted of the Engliſh Nation. Their Patron was Saint Thomas Becket, Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Their Garment white, and the enſign of the Order was a red croſs charged in the centre with a white Eſcallop ſhell.

But *A. Mendo* believeth that theſe Knights were rather ſome of thoſe which joined themſelves with the Knights Hoſpitallers, for that they wore the ſame habit, followed the ſame rule, and obſerved the ſame cuſtoms, as did the Knights of St. John of Acon.

NOTE, The Collars, Badges, Jewels, and Stars, of the Orders of the GARTER, BATH, THISTLE and St. PATRICK, are drawn and Engraved from the originals.

The end of the Orders of Knighthood in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND.

THE

THE FOREIGN ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

OF THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

IN THE

HEREDITARY DOMINIONS

OF THE

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA.

THE Emperor having extenſive dominions in Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, as well as the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia, we have brought together under one head all the Orders of Knighthood, that have been, or that now are, in any part of them, with the origin and occaſion of their inſtitutions; their ceremonies, habits, collars, badges, mottoes, ſtars and ribbons.

The ſame plan is followed in every other kingdom and ſtate; arranging the countries, in alphabetical order.

As to the dates of the various inſtitutions, Authors differ: therefore we have in this Work taken the majority of the moſt authentic and approved writers, without entering into a tedious controverſy, which would exceed the limits of a conciſe hiſtory. But for the ſatisfaction of thoſe who chooſe to conſult the materials from which this hiſtory is extracted, a liſt of the authors and manuſcripts is inſerted at the end of the Foreign Orders of Knighthood.

AUSTRIA.

THE

ORDO EQUESTRIS

OF THE

GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE *Ordo Equeſtris* is of great antiquity, and highly honourable, being compoſed of perſons of the moſt ancient and illuſtrious families of Germany, and in point of rank takes place next to the Barons. It is ſuppoſed to have been derived from the *Ordo Equeſtris* in old Rome, which conſiſted of ſuch as were *Equites*, and ranked next to the Senate. The admiſſion into this Order is, by *Codicilli honorarii*, or letters patent, of honour and ennoblement, under the great ſeal of the Empire, wherein the perſon intended to be ſo dignified is by the Emperor named, conſtituted, and declared, a Knight of the Sacred Roman Empire, and directed to be claſſed in the ſociety or body of thoſe *Equites* in ſuch

ſuch and the ſame manner as if he had been born of the Equeſtrian Order. Theſe letters patent likewiſe give him the full enjoyment of all honours, offices, rights, privileges, liberties, and immunities, to which as well all the other Knights of the Sacred Roman Empire of the ſame deſcent, as thoſe created by word of mouth, or the ſtroke of a ſword, are in any wiſe enitled; together with a grant either of entire new arms, or a confirmation of thoſe theretofore borne by him and his anceſtors. They likewiſe contain an injunction to all Princes and States holding of the Empire, and a requeſt to all others, to acknowledge the grantee as a member of the beforementioned body of Knights; and make the dignity, title, privileges, and immunities, ſo granted, hereditary to all the children and deſcendants in a right line of the Grantee, both male and female. Formerly all thoſe who were admitted into the *Ordo Equeſtris* wore round their neck a golden chain with a medal pendent thereto, and which is ſtill continued to be painted on the helmet placed over each of their coats of arms; but ſince a great number of ſocial and regular Orders of Knighthood have been introduced all over Europe, the chain hath in general been laid aſide, and is now only worn by the principal officers of the diſtricts of the Empire belonging to thoſe *Equites*, and where they are formed into corporations as a free ſtate, holding immediately of the Emperor. Here, however, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that the imperial patent is not ſufficient to enable the Grantee to belong to this body corporate, unleſs he holds a fee of the Empire: on the contrary, without ſuch a holding, the patent gives him only perſonal

honour and precedency in courts of juſtice and all other places indiſcriminately, and that free from all hindrance or moleſtation whatſoever. The *Ordo Equeſtris* are not under any particular reſtraint, or governed by any laws, ſtatutes, or ordinances, other than ſuch as concern the Empire in general. This title is hereditary to all the children and deſcendants in a right line of the Grantee, both male and female, and is entirely patrimonial and feudal; a circumſtance elucidated and fully confirmed by an eſtabliſhed rule of the Empire, already mentioned, *viz.* That ſuch Grantee cannot belong to the body corporate of the *Ordo Equeſtris* unleſs he holds a fee of the Empire; and if he doth not hold ſuch a fee, that he gains nothing further by his patent than perſonal honour and precedency.

AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

THIS Order being more fully treated of in the Orders of Knighthood in Spain, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing farther upon it here, than to obſerve that, inſtead of the number of Knights of it being unlimited as is the caſe of that branch of it of which the King of Spain is Sovereign, the branch of which the Emperor is Sovereign is confined to fifty one, the number appointed by Charles the Fifth. In all other reſpects the ſtatutes and collars of both branches are exactly the ſame. For a fuller account, ſee GOLDEN FLEECE in Spain.

AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER OF ST. STEPHEN.

THIS Order was firſt inſtituted at Florence, in the year 1561, by Coſmo Di Medicis, and dedicated to St. Stephen, on whoſe feſtival (the 6th of Auguſt) he gained a victory at Marciano. It was partly a Military, and partly a Religious Order, like that of Malta; but in a ſhort time it fell into diſrepute, and was at length entirely diſuſed. But in May 1764, it was revived by the late Emperor, and put on a reſpectable footing. The ſtatutes and original conſtitution are however in a great degree changed. At preſent this Order conſiſts of an hundred Knights, excluſive of the Sovereign, the Princes of his blood, and Cardinals. Of theſe Knights fifty wear the badge of the Order at the coat button-hole pendant to a crimſon watered ribbon. Thirty wear it pendant to a broad crimſon watered ribbon, worn

ſaſh-ways over the right ſhoulder; and twenty wear a ſtar of eight points, embroidered in ſilver on the left ſide of their outer garment. The firſt claſs conſiſting of fifty are ſtyled ſimply Knights of St. Stephen. The ſecond claſs, of thirty, are ſtyled Knights Commanders. And the third, conſiſting of twenty, are ſtyled Knights Grand Croſſes, and addreſſed by the title of *Excellency*. The badge of the Order is a croſs of eight points enamelled red, and edged with gold; and the collar a gold chain, which however is only worn on the anniverſary of the inſtitution of the Order.

For both the badge and the collar of the Order of St. Stephen, ſee plate 8.

S.t Stephen

AUSTRIA.

THE

MILITARY ORDER

OF

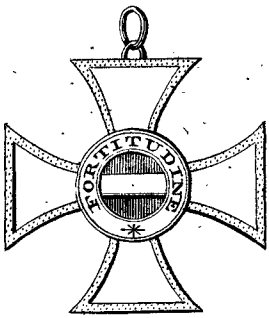
MARIA THERESA.

IN June 1757 the Empreſs Queen inſtituted this Order, which was at firſt compoſed of an unlimited number of Knights, divided into two claſſes; the firſt of which wear the badge of the Order pendant to a broad ſtriped watered ribbon, of which two fifths are black, and three fifths yellow, ſaſh-ways over the right ſhoulder, and a croſs or ſtar embroidered in ſilver on the left breaſt of their outer garment. The ſecond claſs wear the badge pendant to a narrow ſtriped ribbon at the button hole. This order continued thus from its firſt inſtitution until the year 1765, when the preſent Emperor added an in-

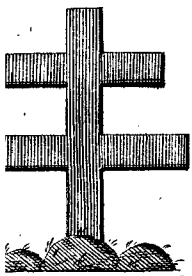
termediate claſs, ſtyled Knights Commanders, who wear the ribbon ſaſh-ways, but without any ſtar on the outer garment. The badge of the Order is a croſs of gold enamelled white, edged with gold, on the center are the arms of Auſtria encircled with the word *Fortitudine*, and on the reverſe is a cypher of the letters M. T. F. * in gold, on an enamelled green ground. This Order is conferred on military men only. (See plate 9.)

* Which implies *Maria Thereſa Fundator.*

Maria Theresa



S.t Gerion



AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

ST. GERION.

THE time of the inſtitution of this Order, which is now extinct, is not preciſely known, ſome placing it in the year 1190, under Frederick Barbaroſſa, and others half a century later under Frederick II. However this may be, it was compoſed only of German gentlemen, who wore on the right breaſt the badge of the Order, viz. a patriarchal croſs, Gules, on a mount Vert. St. Gerion, the patron of the Order, is ſaid to have ſuffered martyrdom at Cologne, with 318 of his companions. For the badge, ſee plate 9.

AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

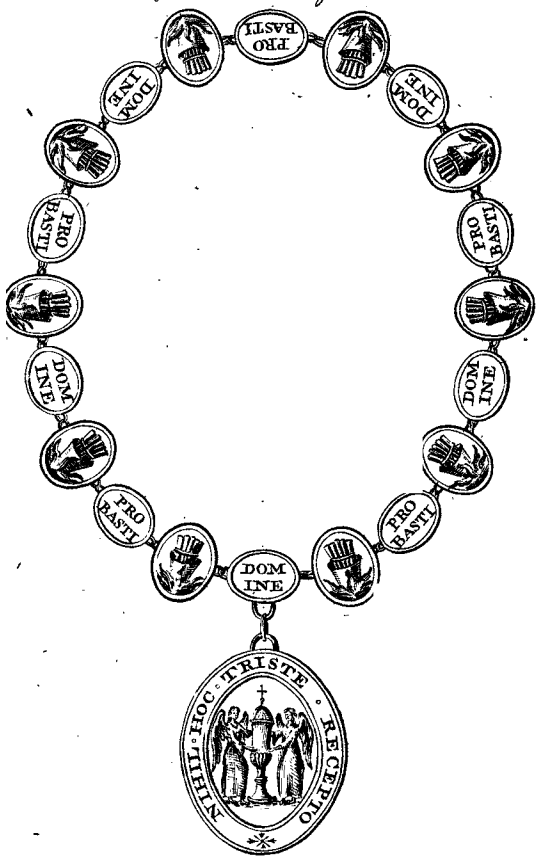
OF THE

BLOOD OF OUR SAVIOUR.

VINCENTIO Di Gonzaga Duke of Mantua inſtituted this Order in 1608, on the marriage of his ſon with Margaret of Savoy. It conſiſted of twenty Knights, excluſive of the Sovereign, and it took its name from three drops of the blood of Chriſt, which are kept as a relique in the Church of St. Andrew in Mantua. The collar of it is compoſed of golden ovals, extended ſome in length, and ſome in breadth, and interlaced with ſmall annulets: on one of theſe ovals, placed lengthways, is raiſed in white enamel the word *Domine*; and on the next, placed in the ſame manner, the word *probaſti me*; and ſo alternately. On the other ovals are repreſented flames of fire about a crucible filled with ingots of gold. At the bottom of the collar is pendant an oval of gold,

on which are repreſented two Angels ſtanding upright, holding between them a chalice crowned; on the table of it are enamelled three drops of blood, and on the oval this inſcription, *Nihil hoc triſte recepto.* (See plate 10.)

Order of the Blood of our Saviour



AUSTRIA.

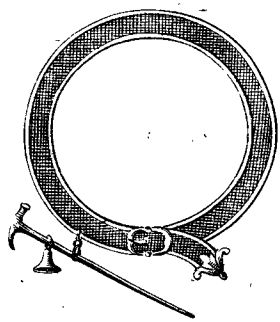
THE ORDER

OF

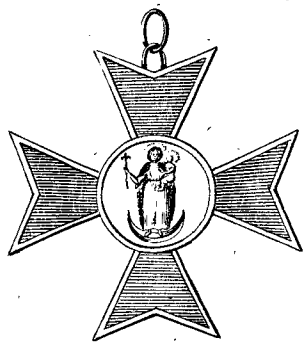
ST. ANTHONY IN HAINAULT.

THIS Order was inſtituted, in the year 1382, by Albert of Bavaria, on his going on an expedition againſt the Saraſins. The enſign of it was a gold collar like a Hermit's girdle, to which hung a walking ſtaff or crutch and a little golden bell. See plate 11.

S. Anthony in Hainault



S.t Michael in Germany



AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. MICHAEL IN GERMANY.

THIS Order was inſtituted at Mantua in the year 1618, and in 1619 it was received at Vienna; but though confirmed in 1624 by Pope Urban VIII. it ſoon fell into diſuſe. The enſign of it was a croſs of eight points, embroidered with blue ſilk and gold, on the left ſide of the mantle; in the middle of it was the figure of the Virgin Mary with Chriſt on her left arm, and a ſceptre in her right hand, crowned with twelve ſtars ſurrounded with rays of the Sun, and a creſcent under her feet. See plate 11.

AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

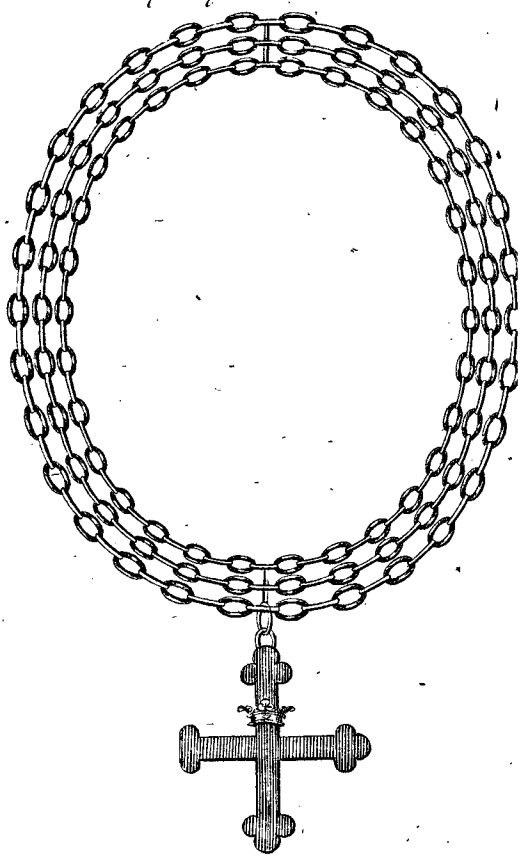
OF

ST. GEORGE IN AUSTRIA

FREDERICK III. Emperor of Germany inſtituted this Order in the year 1470, for the purpoſe of defending the frontiers of his hereditary dominions againſt the Turks, who harraſſed them about that time with frequent invaſions; he and his ſucceſſors were entitled protectors of it, and a Grand Maſter of their appointment had the government of it. At firſt this Order was highly eſteemed, well encouraged, and performed good ſervices, but in leſs than a century it began to decline, and was at length entirely ſet aſide. The Emperor Maximilian endeavoured in vain ſome time afterwards to revive and reſtore it to its former ſplendor. The badge was a croſs botonnee Red, encircled on the upper part with a ducal coronet

Or, and worn pendent from three chains of gold. The ſeat of this Order was at Mildſtad in Corinthia. For the badge and collar of this Order, ſee plate 12.

S.t George in Austria



AUSTRIA.

LADIES ORDER

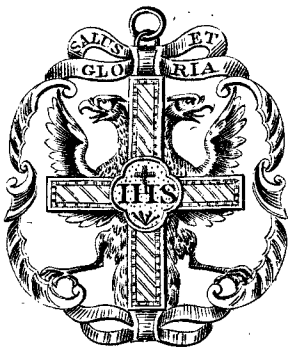
IN

HONOR OF THE CROSS.

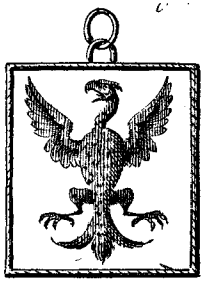
A CONFLAGRATION, which happened at the Emperor's palace in the year 1668, was the occaſion of the foundation of this Order. A golden croſs, in which were incloſed ſome pieces of the wooden one on which Chriſt ſuffered, was ſaid to have been miraculouſly ſaved: to commemorate this event, the Empreſs Eleanora De Gonzaga eſtabliſhed this Order, and placed it under the protection of the Virgin Mary and St. Joſeph. The Empreſs is the Grand Miſtreſs of the Order, and none but ladies of quality of the Roman Catholic religion can be admitted into it. The general aſſembly is held annually on the third of May, being the anniverſary of the inſtitution. The badge of the Order is a golden medal chaſed and pierced; in the center

the Imperial Eagle, over all a croſs ſurmounted with the letters I. H. S. and a ſmall croſs over the letter H. with this motto, *Salus et Gloria.* See plate 13.

Ladies Order in Honour of the Cross



The Red Eagle



AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

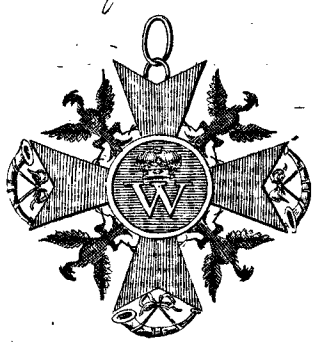
OF

LADIES SLAVES TO VIRTUE.

ELEONORA Di Gonzaga, widow of the Emperor Ferdinand III. inſtituted this Order in the year 1662, and declared herſelf Sovereign of it. The number that compoſe it is limited to thirty, all to be of the Romiſh religion, and of the beſt nobility. The badge worn by the Ladies of this Order is a golden ſun encircled with a chaplet of laurel, enamelled Green, with this motto over it, *Sola ubique triumphat.* It is worn pendent at the breaſt to a ſmall chain of gold, or a plain narrow black ribbon. See plate 14.

Slave to Virtue

Order of the Chace

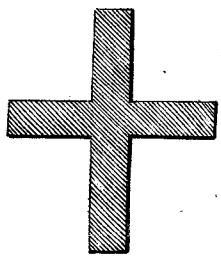


AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER OF TUSIN.

THIS Order was inſtituted by the Archdukes of Auſtria, for the purpoſe of defending their frontiers againſt the Turks. It continued to flouriſh for upwards of a century and an half, and performed good ſervices, but in the end it was neglected, and when the end for which it was founded was fulfilled, it was ſet aſide. The enſign of the Order was a plain green croſs, worn on the outer garment. See plate 15.

The Order of Tusin



Golden Lyon

AUSTRIA.

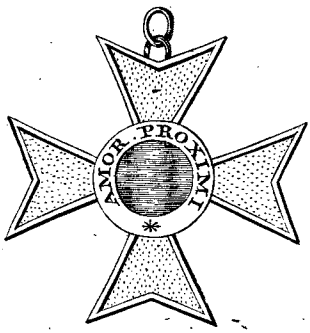
THE ORDER

OF

NEIGHBOURLY LOVE.

THE Empreſs Elizabeth Chriſtiana inſtituted this Order at Vienna in the year 1708. It is for perſons of both ſexes and of noble families. The enſign of it is a red ribbon, to which hangs pendent on the left breaſt a golden croſs of eight points, with this motto round the centre, *Amor Proximi*, and the middle enamelled red. The number of perſons that compoſe this Order is not limited. For the badge, ſee plate 16.

Neighbourly Love



Merit in Hesse Cassel

AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER

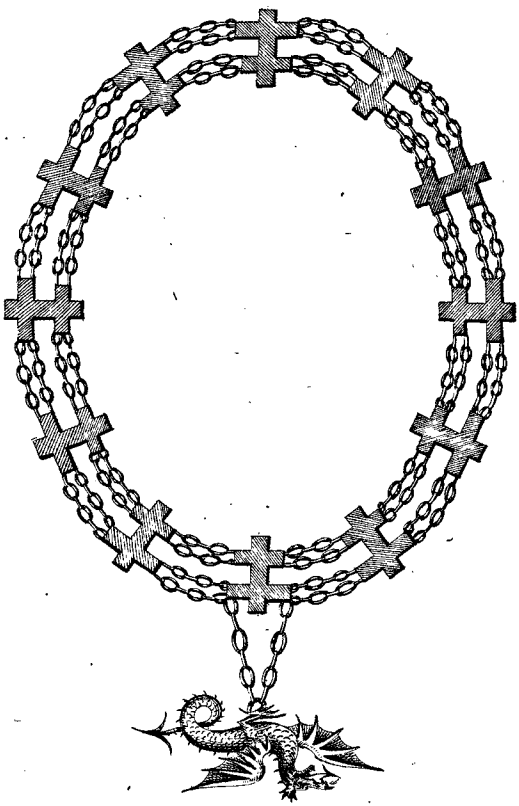
OF THE

DRAGON OVERTHROWN.

THIS Order was inſtituted, in the year 1418, by the Emperor Sigiſmund, for the purpoſe of engaging the nobility of the kingdom of Hungary to defend its frontiers againſt the Turks. During his life it was highly eſteemed, but it declined after his death; and ſoon became obſolete.

The collar was compoſed of double chains of gold, intermixed with croſſes of Lorrain enamelled green, to which hung the figure of a dragon lying on his back with his wings expanded, enamelled with variety of colours. For the enſign and collar of the Order, ſee plate 17.

Dragon overthrown



AUSTRIA.

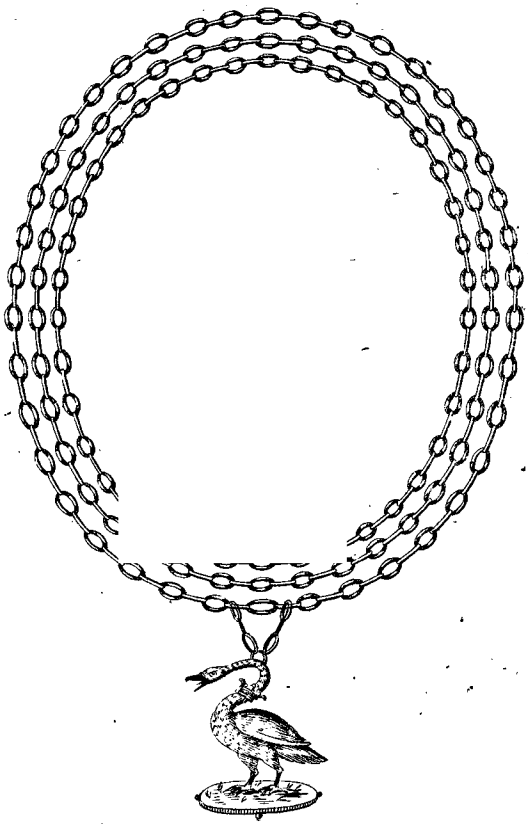
THE ORDER

OF THE

SWAN.

THIS Order is ſaid to have been inſtituted in Flanders by Salvius Brabo, of Brabant, about the year 500, but very little is known relative to the Order, except that the badge of it, was a ſwan enamelled white, on a green ground adorned with flowers, and that it was worn at the breaſt pendent to three chains of gold. Having been upwards of one thouſand years extinct, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing farther upon it here. For the badge and collar, ſee plate 18.

Swan



AUSTRIA.

THE ORDER OF THE BEAR.

THIS Order was inſtituted at the abbey of St. Gall in Switzerland, by the Emperor Frederick II. in the year 1213. St. Urſus, being the patron of it, communicated his name to the ſame; it flouriſhed from its inſtitution until the revolution, by which the Houſe of Auſtria loſt the Swiſs cantons, when it was aboliſhed. The Order having been upwards of three centuries extinct, it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing farther upon it. The collar was a gold chain, interlaced with oak leaves, to which hung the figure of a black bear on a medallion, having under it a hillock enamelled Vert. See plate 19.

The Bear of Switzerland

AUSTRIA.

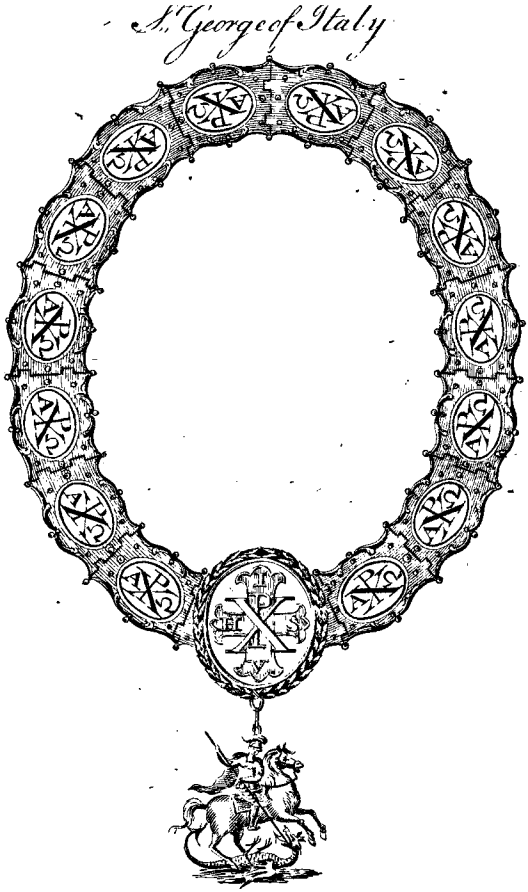
THE ORDER OF ST. GEORGE IN ITALY.

THE time of the inſtitution of this Order is uncertain, ſome placing it under Conſtantine the Great, and others, with more appearance of reaſon, under the Princes of the imperial Houſe of Commenes, of whom it is ſaid that four and thirty have been ſucceſſively Grand Maſters of it. However this may be, it is certain the Order fell into diſuſe, and was not thought of until Charles V. revived it, and declared himſelf the Grand Maſter of it, and appointed his natural ſon Don John of Auſtria his deputy. The Order was divided into three claſſes. 1. The Grand Collars, who were fifty in number, and who regulated all the others. 2. The profeſt Knights and Barriſters. 3. The Knights in waiting. The badge of the Order was St. George ſlaying the Dragon, and the collar, compoſed of fifteen

gold plates, richly chaſed on the edges and enamelled blue. On 14 of theſe plates, is the cypher X and P. between the two capitals A and Ω. On the centre oval, which is edged with laurel leaves, the cypher X. P. is placed on a croſs patonce, Red, edged gold, having on its points the letters I, H, S, V. See plate 20.

OF

S.t George of Italy



OF THE

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

IN

DENMARK.

DENMARK

THE ORDER

OF THE

ELEPHAN

THIS, which is the moſt illuſtrious Order of Denmark, was inſtituted by Chriſtian the Firſt, on the marriage of his ſon John with Chriſtina of Saxony, in the year 1478 ſince which time it has ſubſiſted without interruption or degradation. It is now conferred only on the Princes of the blood, foreign princes, or noblemen of the firſt rank. The Knights of it are addreſſed by the title of Excellency. On ordinary occaſions they wear the badge of the Order pendent to a ſky blue watered ribbon, worn ſaſh-ways over the right ſhoulder, and a ſtar of eight points embroidered in ſilver on the left ſide of their outer garment. But on days of ceremony they wear it pendent to a collar of gold compoſed of Elephants and towers alternately enamelled Proper. The badge is an elephant, on his back a

caſtle all enamelled Proper, and on the ſide of the Elephant a croſs of Danebrog in Diamonds. For the repreſentation of both badge and collar, ſee plate 21.

Elephant.

DENMARK.

THE ORDER

OF

THE time of the firſt inſtitution of this Order is uncertain, ſome placing it in the firſt age of the Daniſh monarchy, and others under Waldemar the IId, in the year 1219, when they ſay it was inſtituted by that Prince in commemoration of a miraculous ſtandard, by means of which he gained a victory over the Livonians: however this may be it certainly became obſolete, and was revived in the year 1671 by Chriſtian the Vth. The Knights were at its revival confined to a certain number, but now they are numerous and not limited to any. They wear on ordinary occaſions the badge of the Order pendent to a broad white watered ribbon edged with red worn ſcarf-ways over the right ſhoulder, and a ſilver ſtar ſurmounted with the enſign

of the Order embroidered on the right ſide of their outer garment. On days of ceremony they wear the badge pendent to a collar which is compoſed of the letters W. C. alternately, each crowned with a regal crown of Denmark; between the letters a croſs enamelled white, and in the C a figure 5, the W alluding to the inſtitutor, and the C and 5 to the reviver of the Order. The badge is a croſs Pattée enamelled white, on the centre the letter C and 5 crowned with a regal crown, and this motto *Reſtitutor*. See plate 22.

STI
RE
TU
TOR

DENMARK.

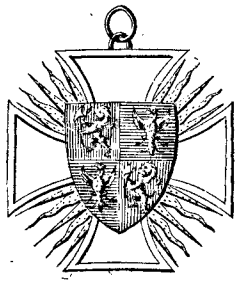
THE ORDER

OF

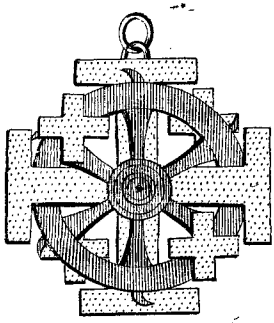
FIDELITY.

SOPHIA, conſort of Chriſtian VIth, inſtituted this Order in the year 1732; during her life it continued to flouriſh, but on her death it was aboliſhed, and only ſuch as ſhe conferred it on are allowed to wear the enſign of it. The badge of the Order was a ſtar of eight points enamelled white, cantoned with rays of gold: on the centre an Eſcutcheon quarterly: firſt and fourth, Gules, a lion rampant Or, ſupporting a Daniſh Axe Argent; ſecond and third, Azure, an eagle diſplayed Or. It was worn pendent to a crimſon ribbon edged with gold. See plate 23.

Fidelity



St. Catherine of Mount Sinai



OF THE

ORDERS

OF

KNIGHTHOOD

IN

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE HOLY GHOST.

THE moſt illuſtrious Order of Knighthood now in France is that of the Holy Ghoſt [l'ordre du St. Eſprit], inſtituted by Henry the IIId. in the year 1579, on Whitſunday, the feſtival on which he was born in the year 1551, elected King of Poland 1573, and called to the throne of France in the year 1574. The number of perſons that compoſe it, is by the ſtatutes limited to one hundred, excluſive of the Sovereign or Grand Maſter. Of theſe, four Cardinals, five Prelates, the Chancellor, the Maſter of the Ceremonies, the Treaſurer, the Regiſter, and the Provoſt, are ſtyled Com-

Commanders, without being conſidered as Knights, though they uſually wear the badges or *inſignia* of the Order. All are to profeſs the Roman Catholic religion; and the Knights are to prove the nobility of their deſcent for an hundred years and upwards; but no proofs of this kind are required of the Commanders, whoſe offices or honors are commonly ſold at a regulated price. The King of France is Sovereign or Grand Maſter of it; and by the ſtatutes this office is inalienably annexed to the Crown, but he cannct exerciſe its functions until after his coronation, when he is inſtalled, with much ceremony, Sovereign of this Order. To be a Knight of it, it is neceſſary for all except Princes of the blood to have attained the age of thirty-three, and to have been admitted into the Order of Saint Michael, into which even the Princes muſt enter (before they can be admitted into the Order of the Holy Ghoſt), which they may be at ſixteen years old. The Dauphin only is excepted from this rule, he being received into both Orders on the day of his birth. The Commanders are not Knights of the Order of St Michael, and hence ariſes the difference between their ſtyles and titles and thoſe by which the Knights are diſtinguiſhed; the Knights being called *Chevaliers des Ordres du roy*; and the Commanders, if Eccleſiaſtics, *Commandeur de L'ordre du St. Eſprit*; if Laymen, *Commandeur des Ordres du roy*. The revenues ariſing from the *Droit du marc d'or* are appropriated to this Order, and every Knight and Commander of it receives a penſion juſt ſufficient to pay his Poll-tax or Capitation; both being conſidered as of the firſt nobility are rated accordingly,

and taxed at three thouſand livres Tournois. The uſual badges of this Order, or ſuch as are worn in ordinary, are a ſilver ſtar or a croſs of eight points with a Fleur de Lis at each-angle; and a Dove, the emblem of the Holy Ghoſt, in the center embroidered on the left ſide of the outer garment as the ſtar of our Knights of the Garter is, and a ſky blue watered ribbon ſaſh-ways, over the right ſhoulder to which is pendent a croſs or medallion of the figure of the ſtar, already deſcribed enamelled white, with Fleurs de Lis Or, at the great Angles, having a Dove on one ſide, and St. Michael with the Dragon on the other.

The collar of it, which the Knights and Lay Commanders wear on days of ceremony, is compoſed of Fleurs de Lis, cantoned with flames, with the letter H. between three crowns, cantoned with ſparks of fire, and alſo Trophies of arms alternately. To the collar is pendent the croſs or medallion already deſcribed. The Eccleſiaſtic Commanders wear no collar, but inſtead of it a ſky blue watered ribbon round the neck, from which is pendent on the breaſt, a croſs of the figure of that worn by the Knights, but without a St. Michael or Dragon, having on both ſides the figure of a Dove. They wear a ſtar embroidered on their outer garment, like that worn by the Knights and the Lay Commanders. For the enſigns of the Order, ſee plate 24.

The Kings Letters Patents.

HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Poland: to all preſent, and to come, greeting. As in all things created, the omnipotent power of God doth acknowledge and manifeſt itſelf: even ſo is it in the diſpoſition, courſe and conduct of them, which at full avoucheth his holy and eternal providence, whereon intirely dependeth all our felicity. And there is not anything in this lower world, that doth not thence receive all happineſs, and true means of well ordering and governing itſelf. So that if the meaneſt creatures cannot withdraw themſelves from his providence: the very greateſt, and ſuch as are conſtituted to higheſt authority, cannot ſo well proſper and order themſelves, without his eſpecial grace and providence.

The oath and vow made by the King.

WE Henry, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Poland, do ſolemnly ſwear and vow on this Book in our hands, to God the Creator, to live and die in the Holy, Catholic and Apoſtolic Faith and religion, as to every good and moſt Chriſtian King it belongeth, and rather to die than fail at any time therein. We ſwear alſo, to maintain for ever *The Order of the Holy Ghoſt*, founded and inſtituted by us: without ſuffering it to ſhrink, fall, or diminiſh, ſo long as it remaineth in our power to help it. To obſerve the ſtatutes and ordinances of the ſaid Order, truly

and intirely, according to their tenure and form; and to cauſe them to be kept exactly, by all ſuch as are, and ſhall be, received into the ſaid Order hereafter. Moreover, never to contradict, nor diſpenſe, nor attempt to alter and change the irrevocable ſtatutes thereof, particularly thoſe which are here mentioned.

The Commander's anſwer to the King.

I ſwear and vow to God, in the face of his Church, and promiſe to you, Sir, upon my Faith and Honor, that I will live and die in the Faith and Religion Catholic, without ever departing from it, or the union of our holy mother the Church Apoſtolic. 1. That I will bear to your Majeſty intire and perfect obedience, without failing in any part of duty, as a good and loyal ſubject ought to do. 2. That I will keep, defend, and maintain (to my uttermoſt power), the honour, the quarrels, and rights of your Royal Majeſty, to all and againſt all whatſoever. 3. That in times of War I will yield myſelf to follow you, in the furniſhment or equipage of horſes and arms: as I am bound to do by the ſtatutes of the Order. 4. In the times of peace, when any occaſion of importance ſhall preſent itſelf, at all times, and as often as you ſhall pleaſe to command me, I will do you ſervice, againſt any perſon that can live and die, without exception of any, and even to death itſelf. 5. That in ſuch occaſions, I will never leave or abandon your perſon, or the place where you have appointed me to do you ſervice, without your expreſs leave and licence,

or command, ſigned with your own hand, or of him whom you ſhall ordain me to obey, ſtanding free from all other exceptions, but upon juſt and lawful occaſion. 6. That I will never go forth of your Kingdom, eſpecially to go in the ſervice of any ſtrange Prince, without your command. And I will never take penſion, wages or benefit, of any other King, Prince, Potentate, or Lord whatſoever; nor bind myſelf to the ſervice of any other perſon living, but to your Majeſty only, except it be by your expreſs permiſſion. 7. That I will faithfully reveal to you, whatſoever I ſhall know hereafter to import your ſervice, the eſtate and conſervation of this preſent Order of the Holy Ghoſt, wherewith it hath pleaſed your Majeſty to honor me. 8. That I will never conſent, nor ever permit (ſo much as in me lieth), that any thing ſhall be innovated or attempted againſt the ſervice of God, nor againſt your Royal authority, nor to the prejudice of this Order, which I will labour to my uttermoſt power to augment and maintain. 9. I will keep and obſerve moſt religiouſly all the ſtatutes and ordinances thereof. 10. I will continually wear the croſs upon my uppermoſt garments, and that of gold about my neck, as I am enjoined by the ſaid ſtatutes. 11. And I will be perſonally preſent, at all the aſſemblies and general chapters of the Order, ſo often as you ſhall pleaſe to command me, or elſe acquaint you with my juſt excuſes: which I ſhall never hold for good or lawful, except they be approved and authoriſed by your Majeſty, with the advice of moſt part of the

Commanders, which ſhall be neareſt to take knowledge of them: ſigned with your royal hand, and ſealed with the ſeal of the Order, whereof I am to have an act. All theſe things I vow and ſwear, ſo help me God, and on this book of his bleſſed Evangeliſts.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. MICHAEL.

THIS Order was inſtituted, at Amboiſe, by Louis XI. in the year 1469, and was for a century after held in high eſteem; but it is fallen into diſrepute, being now conferred only on Artiſts, Phyſicians, and Magiſtrates of municipal towns, &c. who receive it rather on account of the advantages that attend it, as ennobling their deſcendants, than of the honor derived from it to themſelves. The number of the perſons that compoſe it is limited to an hundred, excluſive of the Knights of the Holy Ghoſt; and they wear in ordinary a black watered ribbon ſaſh ways over the right ſhoulder, to which is pendent a croſs or medallion of the ſame figure with that deſcribed in the Order of the Holy

Ghoſt, enamelled Green. On days of ceremony they wear a collar conſiſting of double Eſcallop ſhells faſtened with round double-knotted gold twiſt, interwoven after the manner of true lovers knots, to which is pendent a golden oval medallion, with a ſmall riſing hill enamelled, on which ſtands St. Michael, trampling the dragon under his feet. The Knights of this Order are ſtyled *Chevaliers de l'ordre du Roy*, and have penſions ſufficient to pay their quota of poll-tax. The King is their Sovereign, or Grand Maſter; but, from the little conſideration in which this Order is held, he never officiates as ſuch in perſon, but deputes ſome nobleman who is a Knight of the Holy Ghoſt, to act as his repreſentative.

The Knights of this Order wear no ſtar on their outer garment. For the collar and badge which they wear, ſee plate 25.

The PATENT of INSTITUTION.

LEWIS, by the Grace of God, King of France: to all preſent, and to come, greeting. We make known, that for the moſt perfect and ſincere love which we bear to the noble Order and eſtate of Knighthood, whereof (in moſt ardent affection) we deſire the honour and increaſe, that according to our hearty wiſh, the Holy Catholic Faith, the bleſſed condition of our Holy Mother the Church, and poſterity of the public weal, might be kept and maintained as they ought to be: We, to the glory and praiſe of God, our Almighty Creator, and reverence due to the glorious Virgin Mary, as alſo in the honour and reverence of Saint Michael,

Michael, the prime and chief Knight, who (in God's quarrel) fought againſt the ancient enemy of mankind, and made him fall from Heaven; who hath likewiſe always kept his place, preſerved and defended his Oratory, named the Mount Saint Michael, without ſuffering it at any time to be taken, ſubdued, or brought into the hands of this Kingdom's ancient enemies: and to the end, that all good, high and noble courages ſhould be incited, and moved the more to virtuous actions.

The firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of Grace one thouſand four hundred threeſcore and nine, and of our reign the ninth, in our caſtle of Amboiſe, we conſtitute, create, and ordain, and by theſe preſents do conſtitute, create, and ordain, an Order of Brother-hood, or loving company of certain number of Knights, which we will, ſhall be named the Order of my Lord Saint Michael the Arch-angel.

The form of the Oath given to the Knight.

YOU ſhall ſwear, that to your loyal power you ſhall aſſiſt, guard, maintain and defend the eminency, rights and greatneſs, of the crown of France; of the Majeſty royal, and authority of the Sovereign, and of his ſucceſſive Sovereigns, ſo long as you live, and ſhall be of the ſaid Order, and honour thereof; taking what pains you can to augment it, without ſuffering it to decay or diminiſh, ſo long as your ſtrength may remedy and ſupport it.

And if it ſhall ſo come to paſs (which God forefend) that in you there ſhall be found ſome ſuch fault, whereby (according to the ſtatutes of the Order) you are to be deprived, ſummoned, and required, to redeliver back the collar: in ſuch caſe, you muſt ſend it to the Sovereign, or the Treaſurer of the Order, without evermore (after the ſaid ſummoning) wearing the ſaid collar. And all penalties, pains, and corrections, which (in meaner matters) may be cenſured and appointed to you, you are to undergo and bear patiently without rancour, ſpleen, or hatred (for, or in that reſpect) in you, either againſt the Sovereign, Brethren, or any officers of the ſaid Order.

You muſt, over and beſide all this, duly appear at the chapters and aſſemblies of the Order: or elſe you muſt ſend thither (according to the ſtatutes and ordinances thereof) your ſufficient deputy or attorney; as teſtifying thereby your obedience to the Sovereign, and to his deputies or committees, in all things reaſonable, concerning the duty and affairs of the Order; and your own loyal power, for accompliſhing all the ſtatutes, points, articles, and ordinances, which you have ſeen and read in writing, and ſhall hereafter hear read unto you. To them you ſhall promiſe and ſwear, as well generally, as particularly, and to each point you are to take an eſpecial oath. All theſe things, as you are a Knight of the Order, you muſt ſwear and promiſe on the Sovereign's hand by your faith, oath, and honor, and on the croſs and holy Goſpels of our Lord.

This

This being done, the elected Knight ſhall kneel reverently before the Sovereign, who ſhall take the collar of the Order, and put it about his neck, uttering theſe or the like words, or cauſing them to be ſpoken by ſome other.

The Order receiveth you as a loving Companion, and in ſign thereof giveth you this collar. God grant that you may long wear it, to his praiſe and ſervice, and exaltation of his holy Church, increaſe and honour of the Order, and your own well deſervings and good fame, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt. *Whereto the Knight ſhall anſwer*; So be it, Amen; and God give me his Grace to do it.

FRANCE.

THE ROYAL

AND

MILITARY ORDER

OF

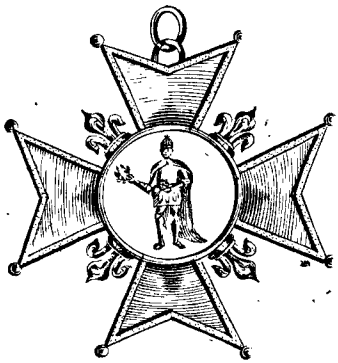
ST LOUIS.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Louis the XIV. in the year 1693, and by the ſtatutes of it the office of Sovereign or Grand Maſter is annexed to the crown. It is conferred on Naval and Military officers, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſervice at any age, or at any time, but, unleſs they have done ſo, they do not obtain it until they have ſerved five and twenty years as commiſſioned officers; after that period, they expect it as a matter of right, more than of favor; hence it comes

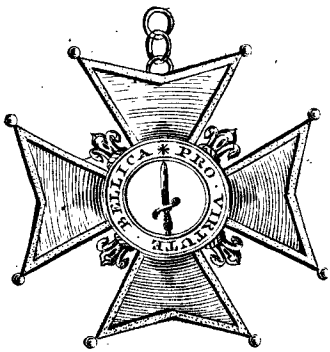
to paſs that the number of Knights is great and unlimited. In this Order are three claſſes; the firſt conſiſts of forty Knights, who are ſtyled *Chevaliers Grand Croiz.* Theſe wear a flame-coloured watered ribbon faſh ways, over the right ſhoulder, to which is pendent a croſs of eight points enamelled white, edged with gold; in the angles four Fleurs de Lys, and on the middle a circle, within which on one ſide is the image of St. Louis in armour, with the royal mantle over it, holding in his left hand a crown of thorns, and in his right a crown of Laurel, and the three paſſion nails all proper, with this inſcription *Ludovicus Magnus inſtituit anno* 1693; (ſee plate 26). On the reverſe a ſword erect, the point through a chaplet of laurel, bound with a white ribbon, enamelled with this motto, *Bellicæ virtutis præmium*; beſides which they wear, embroidered on the left ſide of their outer garment, a gold ſtar of eight points with Fleurs de Lys at the angles and the figure of St. Louis, with the motto on the centre. The 2d claſs are eighty in number, and are ſtyled *Chevaliers Commandeurs, &c.* Theſe wear the ribbon and badge in the ſame manner as the Knights of the former claſs, but have no ſtar embroidered on their outer garment. The 3d claſs is not limited to any number: and the Knights of it are ſtyled ſimply *Chevaliers de l'ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis*, Theſe wear the badge of the Order, pendent to a flame-coloured watered ribbon, at the button hole of their outer garment. The Knights of the firſt claſs have penſions of from four to ſix thouſand livres a year, and when a vacancy happens among

them, it is filled by the next in ſeniority of the ſecond claſs. The Knights of the ſecond claſs have penſions of from three to four thouſand livres a year, and the vacancies that happen among them are filled up by the King, from among the moſt favoured or deſerving of the third claſs. The Knights of the third claſs have no penſions of right, but it frequently happens that the pooreſt and the moſt diſtinguiſhed of them obtain ſmall pecuniary favors, which they term *Gratification*. It is not neceſſary to be of a noble family, to be admitted into this Order; nor does it ennoble the family of the perſon who obtains it, though it gives himſelf the privileges of the *Nobleſſe*; and if there be three Knights of it, in regular ſucceſſions in a plebeian family, it ennobles all the branches of it. All Knights of this Order muſt be Roman Catholics.

St. Louis



Merit in France



FRANCE.

THE

ROYAL ORDER

OF

MILITARY MERIT.

AS, by the conſtitutions of the Order of St. Louis, Proteſtants were excluded from it, and incapable of being admitted into it, the late King Louis the XV, in the year 1759, inſtituted the Order of Military Merit, in favor of the Proteſtant officers of foreign regiments in the ſervice of France. To be of this Order, a man muſt be a Proteſtant, and have ſerved in a foreign regiment in French pay (a Proteſtant in a French regiment, and a Roman Catholic in a foreign one, are alike incapable of being admitted into it). In all other reſpects the ſtatutes of it are the ſame with thoſe of the

the Order of St. Louis. In this Order there are two *Chevaliers Grand Croix*; four *Chevaliers Commandeurs*; and an unlimited number of ordinary Knights. The firſt wear the badge of the Order, pendent to a broad blue plain ribbon faſh-ways, over the right ſhoulder, with a ſtar of gold like that of the Order of St. Louis, embroidered on the left ſide of their outer garment. The ſecond wear the badge and ribbon in the ſame manner, but wear no ſtar on their outer garment. The third wear the badge pendent to a ſmall plain blue ribbon at their coat button-hole. The badge of the Order in a croſs of eight points, enamelled white, having on the one ſide a ſword in pale, with this motto *Pro virtute Bellica*, (ſee plate 26); and on the reverſe a chaplet of Laurel within this inſcription, *Ludovicus* XV. inſtituit anno 1759.

Neither this, nor the Order of St. Louis, have any collar.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. LAZARE

AND MOUNT CARMEL.

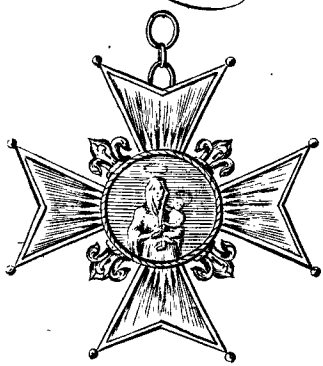
THE time of the inſtitution of this Order is uncertain; but it was revived by Henry IV. in the year 1607, and united by him to the Order of *Notre Dame de mont Carmel*, then newly inſtituted. Since that time, this united Order has undergone many changes, and frequently fallen into diſrepute. However, the late King, towards the cloſe of his reign, put it on a very reſpectable footing, and thus it ſtill continues. At preſent it conſiſts of an hundred Knights, under a Grand Maſter appointed by the King, who raiſed his brother *Monſieur* to that office. Every Knight of it muſt, previous to his admiſſion, have proved the nobility of his family, from the year 1300; he is then inveſted,

by the Grand Maſter, with the inſignia of the Order; after which he enjoys the rank and privileges of a Knight. The Knights of this Order are qualified for holding Eccleſiaſtical ſinecure benefices, and have belonging to them of right five Priories, and an hundred and forty Commanderies. The badge of the Order is a croſs of eight points enamelled green, in the angles four Fleurs-de-Lis, with the figure of the Virgin Mary and Jeſus on the centre of it, worn pendent to a violet water ribbon round the neck (ſee plate 27), and a green worſted or ſilken ſtar, of eight points, embroidered on the outer garment on the left ſide.

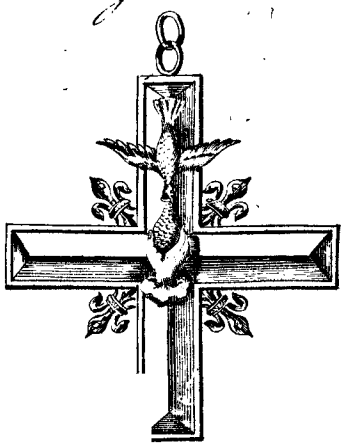
The ſtatutes of the Order were, 1. The reſidence of the Order to be fixed at the King's pleaſure. 2. None to be admitted to it but French Gentlemen of four deſcents by father and mother. 3. The Bleſſed Virgin to be patroneſs, and her feaſt yearly celebrated on the 16th of July. 4. The Knights to abſtain from fleſh all Wedneſdays in the year, and to ſay the office of our Lady, or the roſary. 5. The Knights to wear, on the left ſide of their cloaks, a croſs anchored of tawney-coloured velvet, or ſattin, in an Orle Argent, in the midſt whereof, in a circle, the image of our Bleſſed Lady, incompaſſed with beams of gold embroidered. They are to wear about their necks an anchored croſs of gold, with the image of our Bleſſed Lady enamelled on both ſides of it, and hanging at a tawney-coloured ſilk ribbon. 6. They may marry twice, and no more, whereof once to a widow of but one huſband: and they are to vow and obſerve conjugal chaſtity.

chaſtity. 7. No baſtards to be admitted into the Order, nor any before eighteen years of age, and to receive the Bleſſed Sacramet before admittance. 8. Only the Great Maſter may diſpenſe with ſome young gentlemen, above ſeven, to be his pages. 9. The Knights to fight in defence of the Catholick Religion, when commanded by the Pope, the King, and the Great Maſter. 10. The Great Maſter, after having been nominated by the King, to procure his confirmation from the Pope, before he acts. 11. The Moſt Chriſtian King to have the nomination of the Great Maſter.

S.t Lazarus



Holy Bottle



FRANCE.

ORDER

DE LA SAINTE AMPOUILLE,

OR OF

THE HOLY PHIAL.

THIS Order conſiſts of four perſons, who are ſtyled *Barons de La Sainte Ampouille*, or of the Holy Phial; and they uſually are the firſt in point of rank, family, and fortune, in the province of Champagne. They wear pendent to a black ribbon round their necks a croſs of gold enamelled white, cantoned with four Fleurs-de-Lis, and on the croſs a dove deſcending holding a Phial in its beak, and a right hand receiving it. See plate 27.

At the coronation of the Kings of France, theſe Barons or Knights are delivered to the Dean, Priors, and Chapter, of the Cathedral Church of *St. Remi*, at

Rheims, as hoſtages, for fulfilling the engagements entered into, by the great officers of the Crown, to return the Holy Phial in which the oil for anointing the King at the coronation is kept. This Phial and oil, as the legendary ſtory is, was brought from heaven by the Holy Ghoſt, under the form of a dove, and put into the hand of *St. Remy*, at the coronation of Clovis, in the beginning of the 6th Century: ever ſince which it has been conſidered as a precious relick by the Devotees of France.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

GENET.

THE Order of the Genet was inſtituted by Charles Martel, in the year 726, on account of a great victory obtained by him over the Saracens, under their leader Abdiramo. It is ſaid by Favin to have been the firſt Order of Knighthood ever ſeen in France, though others aſſert the contrary; but, however that may be, it continued in high eſteem, from the time of its inſtitution, until the Carlovinian race were driven from the throne by Hugh Capet, when it became gradually diſreſpected, and in the end extinct. The number of Knights of it was limited to ſixteen, and thoſe of the firſt rank in the kingdom.

The collar conſiſts of three gold chains, interlaced with red enamelled roſes; to the centre roſe is pendent the badge of the Order, *viz.* a Genet Sejant, enamelled Blue, ſpotted Red, and collared Gold, on a mount Green, enamelled with flowers Proper. See plate 28.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

STAR.

IN the year 1022, Robert the ſon of Hugh Capet inſtituted this Order, which conſiſted at firſt of thirty Knights, including the Sovereign. It continued in high eſteem for a conſiderable time; but in the reign of Charles the Seventh, the Treaſury was ſo exhauſted by the expences that attended the Engliſh war, as to oblige that Prince to have recourſe to extraordinary methods of procuring money, and among others he made the ſale of the Order of the Star one of his means. By being thus proſtituted, it fell into diſrepute, and under Louis the Eleventh into total diſuſe; no perſon aſſumed the enſigns of it ſince his time, when the Order of St. Michael which has been already treated of, was inſtituted to replace it.

The collar was compoſed of three gold chains meeting at equal diſtances, and thereon enamelled roſes, alternately white and red, to which was pendent a ſtar of five points. See plate 29.

All the Knights were obliged by oath daily to ſay the third part of the Roſary, being fifty *Ave Maries* and five *Pater Noſters*, in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin, as alſo the following anthem, compoſed by himſelf.

I.

Solem Juſtitiæ, Regem paritura ſupremum,
Stella Maria Maris, hodie proceſſit ad ortum
Cernere divinum lumen, gaudete fideles.

II.

Stirps Jeſſe Virgam produxit, Virgæque florem,
Et ſuper hunc florem requieſcit ſpiritus almus,
Virgo Dei genetrix Virga eſt, flos Filius ejus.

III.

Ad nutum Domini noſtrum Ditantis honorem,
Sicut ſpina Roſam genuit Judæa Mariam,
Ut vitium virtus operiret, gratia culpam.

They were to conclude their devotion with a prayer of his wording, for himſelf and the Kings his ſucceſſors, Sovereigns of the Order, which in Engliſh was thus:

"Virtue and King of Kings, at whoſe beck the "heavens move, the earth ſtands, and ages rowl, grant "that King Robert, born of moſt noble race, may ſo

" ſubdue the haughty, and ſhew mercy to thoſe that " ſubmit, that, having reigned here glorioufly, he may " at length live in heaven! Amen."

The letters patent of Charles the Fifth, King of France *.

CHARLES by the grace of God, King of France, to all ſuch as ſhall ſee theſe our preſent letters, ſalutations. We make known, that in regard of the good relation, which hath been made unto us, concerning the Lords *John de Roche-Chouard*, and of *John de Beaumont*, Gentlemen of our chamber: we have this day (in a good and gracious hour, we hope) given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant, of our eſpecial grace and favour, leave, licence, and authority; that henceforward they may, and at their pleaſure, bear *La Royal Eſtoil* in all battles, tourneis, and combats, and in all fields, places, feaſts, and companies (as they ſhall think fit) to carry the ſame.

Given at Paris the fourteenth day of January, in the year of Grace 1376; and of our reign the eleventh.

Signed by the King.

De Scepeaux.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

BROOM FLOWER.

LOUIS IX. commonly called St. Louis, inſtituted this Order at Sens, on occaſion of his marriage with Margaret of Provence: he having choſen the Broom Flower, the emblem of humility, as the badge of his new Order, he adopted a motto ſuitable to it; this was *Exaltat Humiles*. During the reign of the founder, this Order was highly eſteemed, and was conferred only on the Princes of the Blood, and ſome of the firſt nobility; but, ſoon after his death, it fell into diſrepute, and finally extinct in the 15th Century.

The collar of the Order was compoſed of Broom Flowers, and Huſks, enamelled in proper colours intermixed with Fleurs-de-Lis of gold, ſet in lozenges enamelled white, pendent thereunto a croſs Flory, Gold

See plate 30.

A copy

A copy of the King's letters patent *

CHARLES, by the grace of God, King of France. To all ſuch as ſhall ſee and read theſe our preſent letters, greeting. We make known, that in regard of the good relation, which hath been made unto us, of *Geffrey de Belle Ville*, a faithful gentleman of our bed-chamber, concerning his good and noble generation; we have (of our eſpecial grace and favour) given and granted to him, that he may, and hath free leave and licence, at all feaſts and companies, to wear *the collar of the Broom-Flower*, without any manner of check or reprehenſion. Given at Tours under our ſeal, the ſixth day of July, in the year one thouſand three hundred and eighteen; and of our reign the fourteenth.

* Favin, Lib. III. p. 353.

Broom Flower

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

SHIP,

OR

DOUBLE CRESCENTS.

THIS Order, which is alſo called the Order of the Double Creſcents, was inſtituted by St. Louis in the year 1269, after his return from his firſt expedition into Egypt. His object in the inſtitution of it was to engage the nobility to aſſiſt him in forwarding the works at his new-built maritime town of Aigue mortes in Provence, as well as to induce them, by a particular mark of diſtinction, to accompany him in his African expedition; but this having proved unfortunate, and terminating in his death, the Order became extinct in France, a few years after its inſtitution, though it flou-

flouriſhed for three centuries in Naples, and Sicily, where it was introduced by his brother Charles of Anjou, who ſucceeded to theſe kingdoms.

The collar of the Order was compoſed of Gold Eſcallop-ſhells intermixed with double Creſcents, to which was pendent a ſhip rigged white, floating upon waves of the ſame. See plate 31.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF

BOURBON.

THE Knights of this Order were ſometimes called Knights of the Thiſtle, and Knights of our Lady, as well as Knights of Bourbon. They were in number twenty-ſix, were inſtituted by Louis the Good Duke of Bourbon, in honor of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1370, and became extinct ſoon after. Their motto was, *Allen* or *Allons*, and on the collar of their Order the word ESPERANCE.

The collar was of gold, weighing ten marks, faſtened behind with a gold buckle; it conſiſted of whole lozenges, and a double orle of half lozenges, enamelled green, and filled with Fleurs-de-Lis of gold, in the whole lozenges the word *Eſperance*, each letter within

a lozenge enamelled red and pendent to the collar; is an oval enamelled green and red, thereon the image of the Bleſſed Virgin, crowned with twelve ſtars of ſilver, a creſcent of the ſame under her feet, her garments enamelled purple and ſky-colour, at the bottom of the oval a Thiſtle Green. See plate 32.

Thistle of Bourbon

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

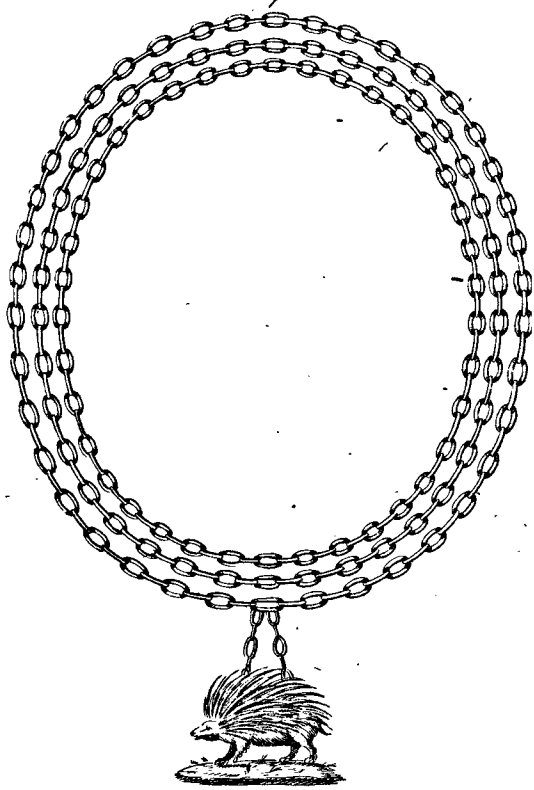
PORCUPINE.

THIS Order was inſtituted in the year 1393, by Louis Duke of Orleans, ſecond ſon of Charles the Fifth, King of France, to honour the ſolemnization of the baptiſm of his eldeſt ſon Charles, by his wife, daughter to the Duke of Milan. The number of Knights was limited to five and twenty, including the Sovereign, or Grand Maſter; and the motto of it was, *Cominus et eminus.* This Order continued to flouriſh until after the death of Louis XII. ſon to Charles of Orleans, when it was entirely ſet aſide.

The collar of the Order conſiſted of three gold chains, to which was pendent a porcupine of gold, upon a mount of graſs and flowers. See plate 33.

Note, The Inſtitutor choſe the Porcupine for his device, with the motto, not only out of the aſpiring hopes conceived of his ſon Charles, but alſo to intimate ſomething of revenge againſt John Duke of Burgundy, his mortal enemy; the Porcupine being an emblem both offenſive and defenſive.

Porcupine



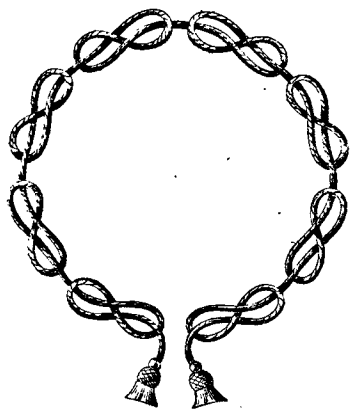
FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF JESUS CHRIST.

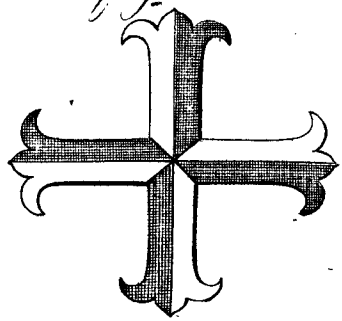
THIS Order was inſtituted by St. Dominick, in the year 1206, and was partly Religious and partly Military. The founder's object was, to form a reſpecable body to fight againſt the Albigenſes (then called Hereticks), whom he deſired to extirpate. When they were either worn out in the ſervice, or had completed the buſineſs they were on, they devoted themſelves to a religious life. It became extinct in leſs than a century after its foundation.

The badge of the Order was a croſs flory, quarterly Sable and Argent, ſee plate 34.

Cordiliere



Order of Jesus Christ



FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE CORDELIERE.

ANNE de Bretagne, after the death of her firſt huſband, Charles VIII. inſtituted this Order in 1498, for widow ladies of noble families. The enſign of it was a Cordelier's girdle Argent, which they placed round the Eſcutcheons of their arms. They alſo wore it, tied round the waiſt, with the ends of it hanging down by their ſides. It did not long ſurvive the founder, having ſoon fallen into diſuſe. For the badge, ſee plate 34.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE DOG AND COCK.

THIS Order is ſaid to have been inſtituted in 500, by Liſoye de Montmorenci, who, having been baptiſed at the ſame time with King Clovis, thereupon obtained to himſelf and his ſucceſſors the appellation of the firſt Chriſtian, a title which hath ever ſince attended that of Premier Baron of France, which they have likewiſe always borne. Some writers affirm, that the general eſtates of the kingdom being aſſembled at Orleans, this Liſoye de Montmorenci prevailed on ſeveral other Knights to appear there habited in a gold collar, with the figure of a Dog, the ordinary emblem of fidelity, pendent thereto. Their cry of war was the ſame as the motto of the order, viz. *Dieu aide au Premier Chrêtien et Baron du France*; and they bore a Dog for

their creſt, in teſtimony of their fidelity to the crown of France. The Order of the Cock is aſcribed to the ſame family; but the time of its inſtitution is uncertain. Philip I. of France, encouraged this Order, and added to it many Knights, as is well aſcertained on record. Theſe two Orders were united by one of the Kings of France.

The badge of this united Order was a Dog and Cock pendant to collar, compoſed of Stags Heads in gold.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE ERMINE.

FRANCIS, the laſt Duke of Britany, inſtituted this Order in the year 1450, to perpetuate the memory of his grandfather John the Conqueror; and thereupon he new built his caſtle of Ermin. The Knights of it were twenty-five in number, and of the firſt diſtinction in that province. The collar was compoſed of ears of corn, as may be ſeen by the plate; whence it has been ſometimes called, the Order of ears of corn. There was an Ermine, pendent to the collar, with this motto, *A Ma Vie.* See plate 35.

Little

Little more appears relative to this Order, which became extinct on the union of Britany and the Monarchy, by the marriage of *Anne de Bretagne* with Charles VIII.

Ermine, or Ears of Corn

FRANCE.

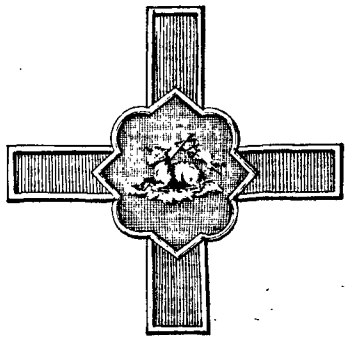
THE ORDER OF CHRISTIAN CHARITY.

THE Order of Chriſtian Charity was inſtituted by Henry III, for the maintenance of thoſe military men who were maimed in his ſervice; but he was prevented, by the civil wars of the League, carrying his deſign completely into execution with regard to it. Henry IV. his ſucceſſor adopted his plan, and followed it with more ſucceſs. He gave the members of the Order a houſe in the ſuburbs of Paris, and aſſigned them revenues for their ſupports. After his aſſaſſination, this Order became neglected, and was totally ſet aſide by Louis XIV, who, by founding the Hotel Royal des Invalides at Paris, and inſtituting the Order of St. Louis,

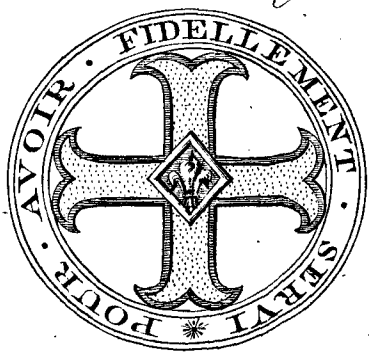
pro-

procured for his military ſubjects a more comfortable ſupport, and a more honorable diſtinction, than they could expect from the continuation of the Order of Chriſtian Charity. The badge of the Order, which was borne embroidered on the left ſide of the outer garment, was an embroidered anchored croſs, of white taffata or ſattin, with a bordure of blue, and on the middle of the croſs a lozenge blue, charged with a Fleur de Lis Or, about the croſs a circle with this motto, *Pour avoir fidellement ſervi*, for having ſerved faithfully. See plate 36.

Order of the Passion



Christian Charity



FRANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE PASSION.

CHARLES the IVth of France, jointly with Richard the IId of England, founded this Order, on the plan of the Holy and Military Orders of the Templars, St. John, Teutonics, &c. and for the ſame purpoſe, the expulſion of the Infidels from the Holy Land, and the eſtabliſhment of the Chriſtian religion in it. The number of Knights was to be one thouſand; and each of them was to be attended by an Eſquire and three ſervants properly armed; the whole under the command of a Grand Juſticiary and Grand Bailiff. This Order having ſubſiſted but a little time, it is unneceſſary to dwell any longer on it here.

The

The badge of the Order is a Croſs Gules, four fingers broad, edged with Gold, and charged on the centre with an octagon ſhield; thereon a holy Lamb (ſee plate 36); which badge was worn ſewed on their habits.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. MARY MAGDALEN.

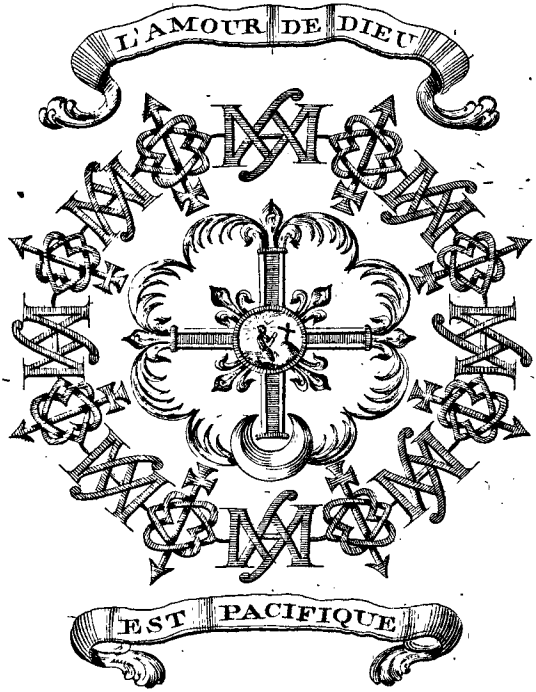
WHILE vanity, or a miſtaken zeal for religion, induced Sovereigns to inſtitute many Orders of Knighthood, motives of the pureſt benevolence and humanity determined *John Cheſnell*, a private gentleman of the province of Britany, to form the plan of the Order of St. Mary Magdalen. The chief end he had in view, was to promote the cauſe of virtue in general, and more eſpecially to extirpate the practice of duelling, which had riſen in his time to an alarming height, and of which he had ſeen many fatal conſequences. On theſe beneficent principles he framed the ſtatutes of this Order. Whoever entered into it was enjoined by them to pardon paſt injuries, to renounce all cauſes of quarrel, and to abjure duelling. He was to vow, in his whole conduct, chiefly to regard, the Honour of

God, the Service of his Prince, the Intereſts of Mankind, and the Good of his Country. Theſe he preſented, in the year 1614, to the regents and ſtates of the kingdom, then aſſembled at Paris; and he had the ſatisfaction to ſee them approved, and to receive the King's commands to deviſe the enſigns and badge of the Order. However, the turbulence of the times prevented its having ever been formally eſtabliſhed: ſo that *Cheſnell de la Chapronay*, having loſt all hope of ſeeing his favourite plan ſucceed, gave all his fortune to his friends, and retired from the world, to an hermitage built in a pleaſant ſituation, in that part of the foreſt of *Fontainebleau* which is next the Gatinois. Here his remains and he are ſtill talked of by the country people, by the name of *Le Hermite pacifique de la Madalene*—the peaceable Hermit of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Croſs of the Order (worn about the neck, pendent to a crimſon ribbon, and embroidered on the cloak) ended in Fleurs-de Lis; the foot of the croſs reſted upon creſcent; in each angle a fleur-de-Lis; on the centre of the croſs, in an oval, the figure of St. Mary Magdalen, praying before a croſs; the whole encircled with eight palm branches, to denote the Founder's Pilgrimage.

The collar conſiſted of the letters M. A. R. Y. in a cypher for the name of St. Mary Magdalen; the cypher was linked alternately with double hearts, ſtruck through with darts of gold, on the ends of each dart a croſs patée, the cypher enamelled with white, carnation, and blue. The motto, *L'Amour de Dieu eſt pacifique.* See plate 37.

S.te Mary Magdalen



FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

CROWN ROYAL.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Charlemagne, and confirmed at Rome in the Lateran palace, in the year 802, as a reward of honour to the Friezlanders, who had valiantly behaved themſelves in his army againſt the Saxons, and to encourage others to acts of heroic virtue. This Order took its name from its enſign, *viz.* an imperial crown, which theſe Knights uſed to wear upon their breaſts. They were inveſted with a military belt, and a box on the ear, as is uſed by Catholic Biſhops in adminiſtering the Sacrament of confirmation.

Martinus Hanconius, in his hiſtory of *Friezland*, has left us the words of *Charlemagne* himſelf in his inſtrument for inſtitution of this Order, which, ſince we

have no further account of it, we will inſert in this place, and are to this effect: "Moreover we decree, that if "they have a maintenance of their own, or are willing "to bear arms, the ſaid *Poteſtat* do girt them with a "ſword, and giving them, as the cuſtom is, a cuff with his "hand, he thus makes them Knights, and that, at the "ſame time, he enjoin them, that for the future they "go armed after the manner of the ſoldiers of the ſa- "cred kingdom of *France*, or the Empire; foraſmuch "as we are of opinion, that if the aforeſaid *Friezlan-* "*ders* behave themſelves in war anſwerably to the ſta- "ture of body and mind God and nature has beſtowed "on them, they will eaſily ſurpaſs and excell all ſoldiers "in the world, in valour, conduct, and boldneſs, pro- "vided they be armed, as is ſaid above. And the "ſaid *Friezlanders* ſhall receive the badge of their "Knighthood from the aforeſaid *Poteſtat*, which ſhall "be an imperial crown, betokening the liberty we have "granted them. Given at Rome in the Lateran pa- "lace, in the year of our Lord 802".

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

GOLDEN SHIELD.

LEWIS the Second, Duke of Bourbon, termed the Good, having been ſeven years in England with king John, he returned to his Dukedom; and in Jan. 1, 1363, he went with his Knights and Noblemen to the church of our Lady at Moulins; but before he quitted his chamber he preſented them with a new-year's gifts of an Order by him invented, which was termed the Golden Shield. On the ſhield was painted a bend, whereon was this motto, *Allen*, meaning, *Allons tous enſemble au ſervice de Dieu, et uniſſons nous pour la defenſe de notre pays:* Let us go together to the ſervice of God, and unite ourſelves for the defence of our country.

All that received this were to be termed Brethren; and to perform good actions, to abſtain from ſwearing, to honour ladies, to be loyal and reſpect each other.

Note, Favin, from whence this account is taken, ſays, the Golden Shield, with the bend and motto, was properly but a device, and no Order. For the Duke of Bourbon had his ſtandards with the Golden Shield, and with his Order of the belt or girdle of Bourbon, diſtinct one from the other.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF

ST. GEORGE IN BURGUNDY.

IN the year 1400, Philbert de Miolans, a gentleman of Burgundy, founded this Order on account of his having brought from the Eaſt, ſome relicks of St. George, which he had depoſited in a ſmall chapel, built for their reception, near the Pariſh Church of Rougemont. The enſign of the Order is, a *St. George on horſeback, overthrowing a dragon.* This enſign was worn, pendent to a blue ribbon, tied to a button-hole. N. B. Women were admitted into this Order.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

DU CORDON JAUNE,

OR OF

THE YELLOW STRING.

THIS Order was inſtituted by the Duke of Nevers, in the year 1606, and aboliſhed in the ſame year by King Henry IV. who in its room inſtituted the Order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Lazarus.

Some ridiculous ceremonies peculiar to this inſtitution, was the cauſe of its being ſo ſuddenly aboliſhed.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

CELESTIAL COLLAR

OF THE

HOLY-ROSARY.

THIS Order was inſtituted at the requeſt of Father Francis Arnoul, a Dominican, by Queen Anne of Auſtria, widow of the French King Lewis XIII. and mother of Lewis XIV. for fifty young ladies, of the firſt families in France. The collar of the Order was compoſed of a blue ribbon, enriched with white, red, and maidens-bluſh, roſes interlaced with the capital letters A. V. in cypher

cypher affixed thereunto; and pendent at the breaſt by a ſilk cordon, a croſs of eight points pomettee, and in each angle a Fleur-de-Lis; on the centre the image of St. Dominick, enamelled.

FRANCE.

THE ORDER

OF THE

BEE.

THIS Order was inſtituted by Louſie of Bourbon, wife of Louis Auguſtus of Bourbon, Duke of Maine, on the fourth of June 1703, at Sceaux in France, for women as well as men. The enſign of the Order is a medal of gold; on one ſide is the portrait of the foundreſs, and on the other a Bee, with this motto, *Je ſuis petite, mais mes picquares ſont profondes.*

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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